The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

NO LATER OFFICIAL ADVICES RECEIVED.

The Latest Unofficial Dispatches by Way of Memphis.

No Active Hostilities Since Monday.

Most of the River Batteries Silenced.

The Gunboats Engaged in Shelling the Rest.

Gen. Grant Prepared to Repel Any Rear Attack.

Our Troops Confident of their Ability to Capture Vicksburg and its Entire Garrison.

OUR BASE OF SUPPLIES SECURE.

Reinforcements Arriving as Fast as Wanted.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

A special to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, May 30, says:

"A dispatch received from the Lower Mississippi said Memphis, (date not given,) says there had been no fighting at Vicksburgh since last Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, but the most dangerous ones were yet in operation, and the gunboats were shelling them.

"It is reported that Col. DAYTON and Adjutant HARNICK, of the Eighty-first Illinois, have been killed."

THE LATEST ST. LOUIS DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

Mr. S. C. SCOTT, the well-known river man, arrived to-night, from Young's Point Sunday last. He has been with GRANT's army and saw some of its operations. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in their rear, and were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison.

He says the attack on the fortifications on Friday was not made by the entire line, as was reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which assaulted the big battery and failed. Wherever the rebels attempted to plant guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are brought rapidly to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. The *City of Memphis* has reached Cairo with 120 wounded, and the *January* was next due.

Our base of supplies on the Yazoo was secure, and reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

Gen. OSTERHAUS and Capt. FOSTER, of the First Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously.

Mr. SCOTT heard nothing about the death of Gen. STEELE. There were 4,000 prisoners in camp at Young's Point.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 28.

By the arrival of the steamer *Imperial*, from Memphis, last evening, we all letters and dispatches from correspondents, I gather from the officers of the boat and other reliable persons the following latest news from Vicksburgh. The information came from Young's Point to Memphis on Wednesday, by the steamer *City of Memphis*, United States hospital boat, she having brought up about four hundred wounded. It appears that, as previously reported, Gen. GRANT had taken all the enemy's works, with the exception of a redoubt, in which their entire force were gathered, and which they defended with pikes, the elevation being too steep to use firearms. This was ordered to be taken on the 22d. Gen. ALVIN C. HOVEY's brigade pressed forward, and attempted an escalade by the use of ladders. At one time there was hope of success, Gen. HOVEY having with his own hands planted our colors upon the wall; but, after hard fighting, our troops were repulsed with great loss, and that attempt for the time abandoned. As this was the fortiern home of the enemy, it was supposed some means could be found to take it before the rebels could bring forces to his RANK. The loss in Gen. HOVEY's brigade must be severe.

IMPORTANT SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS.

From the Washington Republican extra, of Friday.

The Government received a dispatch last evening from W. W. FULTON, Assistant Military Telegraph Manager, dated Memphis, 27th inst., announcing that two boats had just arrived up the river, both of which left Vicksburgh on the 25th. They brought no official information from Gen. GRANT, who was too busy to write dispatches.

Mr. FULTON telegraphs that he learns *from officers on the boats* that everything was progressing finely when they left—*that Grant was still pushing, and that Johnston had not seen hours, from us to that date.* At that time the battle was raging with great fury, with brilliant prospect of complete success to our arms.

Gen. GRANT *took* not fort any attack that can be made upon his rear. The essence for the confidence we ascribe to rebels.

It is generally understood at Vicksburgh that the main reason why Pemberton is able to hold out so well is because he keeps daily sent packed into such a small space that he can relieve his gunners often and rest his men.

When the boats left, a report had just reached the river that the Federal Gens. CASS and SHERMAN had been killed. The losses on both sides are said to be heavy.

The Government has received Richmond papers of the 27th inst., and they contain nothing as late as our own advices previously published. Indeed, the fact that they are silent on the subject of operations at Vicksburgh, is favorable to the Federal cause.

DETAILED NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Battle at Edward's Station.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

EDWARDS STATION, MISS., May 16, 1863.

The gallant army of Gen. GRANT has just won a glorious victory—a victory which fully justifies the confidence their commanding general has ever felt when he entered upon the daring campaign to Vicksburgh by the way of Grand Gulf and Jackson.

Yesterday morning the position of our army was briefly this: Part of SHERMAN's corps occupied Jackson; the particulars of the capture of that work you have already learned. The larger part of McPHERSON's corps lay at the cross roads, McCLERNAND's corps a mile south of Bolton, and Osterhaus's division west of Jackson, while RAWSON's brigade of McAllister's division (McPherson's corps), and BLAIR's division of SHERMAN's corps were approaching Raymond, on their march from Grand Gulf. The little town of Raymond lies eight miles south of Bolton, and about twenty southwest from Jackson.

The enemy had massed his forces at Edwards' Station, eleven miles east of Vicksburgh, on the railroad, with intent to cut our long lines somewhere between Raymond and Bolton, and thus at once deprive us of supplies and beat us in detail. But his designs were discovered and splendidly defeated.

Yesterday morning news came to Gen. McCLERNAND that the enemy were advancing on him from the northwest, in the manner just indicated, and he immediately ordered Gen A. L. LEE, who had that moment arrived and reported for duty in the Thirteenth Army corps, to reconnoitre the approach. With a squad of cavalry Gen. LEE galloped off five or six miles towards Edwards' Station, scoured the country to and fro, discovered the enemy's pickets in that direction, and returned with a map of the ground over which the battle was next day to be fought.

In the meantime Gen. McPHERSON's command moved rapidly down from Jackson and arrived toward nightfall near Bolton, while RAWSON's brigade and BLAIR's division reached Raymond. These our widely extended front was suddenly closed in the centre, in such a way as to be ready for either attack or defence. At the same time Gen. SHERMAN moved from Jackson, north of the railroad toward Edwards' Station, in such course as to keep within supporting distance, and to prevent the rebel force under Joe JOHNSTON, driven northward out of Jackson, from making a junction with their friends at Edwards'.

At daylight this morning our movement toward Edwards' Station began. Every division of McCLERNAND's corps, followed by McPHERSON on the right and advancing on the road from Bolton, OSTERHAUS' division, followed by Gen. CASS's on the centre, and BLAIR's division with Gen. BLAIR's as a reserve on the left, by the first road from Raymond to Edwards' Station.

The battle opened on the left about 6 o'clock, with artillery directed on Baker's advance. It seemed that the rebels were attempting to turn our left and yet to our rear in the direction of Raymond. But Baker held his road firmly, and the enemy slowly retired, while we slowly advanced.

The enemy next massed his forces on our right centre, where HOVEY's division was coming up, and here the battle began to rage in deadly earnest. For a time the result seemed doubtful; the rebels pressed on in the most determined manner, while HOVEY's twice hurled back their attack with the most persistent valor. For a few minutes the issue was doubtful; that point, but HOVEY being reinforced by two brigades of CASS's division, the enemy were driven, and the day went to our favor. A portion of the rebel force began their retreat by the Vicksburgh road. McPHERSON swung around his right, and cut off and captured about one thousand five hundred prisoners and a battery of ten guns. Our left, McCLERNAND's corps, BLAIR's division and RAWSON's brigade, now pressed forward, and the complete defeat and demoralization of the enemy were assured. Our artillery was hastened forward from point to point over the numberless hills of the most rugged country, and poured its deadly fire into the flying columns of the rebels. At sunset we entered Edwards' Station, to find there a great *debris* of stores abandoned by the enemy in his flight—among them a train of cars, loaded with ammunition and set on fire, and a depot of provisions also partly consumed. We managed to save from these 80,000 rounds of musket ammunition, a large quantity of fixed ammunition for field pieces, and a good supply of sugar.

Our captures in this splendid fight foot up to about 2,800 prisoners, 12 guns, and about 10,000 serviceable Enfield rifles, together with the stores I have mentioned.

The battle was fought on the front occupied by McCLERNAND's corps (the Thirteenth,) and one of his divisions (HOVEY's) obtained the brunt of the struggle. To Gen. McCLERNAND great credit is due, and undoubted here, for his vigilant and skillful disposition. It is said that the plan of the battle was mainly his, and I have no doubt that the supposition is correct. He deserves for this the highest praise.

Gen. A. L. LEE, arriving from Grand Gulf but the day before, had no separate command, but acted throughout the fight as Chief of Gen. McCLERNAND's Staff. The latter generously accords to LEE the greatest credit for his rapid perception and vigorous execution of the plans of his corps commander.

The Battle of the Big Black.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ARMY BEFORE VICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 17, 1863.

At daylight this morning our victorious army moved on from Edwards' Station, by the main road, to the Big Black. McCLERNAND's corps in the advance, led by CASS's division. It was known that the rebels had constructed earthworks to defend the bridge, and that these works must be taken. The distance was but three miles, and we had hardly advanced one before the skirmishing in front was heard. The enemy slowly retired, and we pressed on until we reached a point about one mile from the river, when the rebel batteries, some 10 guns, opened on us. They had a good range of the road, and the shells flew and burst about us in lively style.

CASS immediately formed in line of battle, and advanced on the centre and right with half of OSTERHAUS' division on the extreme right, and half on the left. BLAIR's division came rapidly up, and formed on the extreme left.

The action had hardly begun when the gallant OSTERHAUS was slightly wounded, while busy in getting the First Wisconsin battery in position on the centre. Capt. FOSTER, commanding the battery, was at the same time hurt—a case shot bursting among the party—and both were obliged to leave the field. Gen. McCLERNAND immediately ordered Gen. A. L. LEE to take command of the Ninth division, and the battle began. It was soon terminated. After an artillery duel of an hour or so, varied with some sharp skirmishing, Gen. CASS's division, with the portion of LEE's which was on the right, made a gallant charge upon a weak spot on the enemy's left, and took the works. So suddenly and effectively was this done, that the whole of BOWEN's brigade was cut off and captured, while our left, advancing at the same time, took two regiments of rebels who were trying to escape down the swamp and around the river in that direction. Every gun in the works was taken—in all eight—and the number of prisoners amounted to about 3,000. The haste with which the surrender was made was something ludicrous. The moment our charge began on the right fifty white flags appeared behind the works, extemporized by holding bunches of cotton on the end of bayonets. Alas, that the vigil fire should fulfill so much a mission!

We immediately advanced up to the captured works and, planting a section of heavy guns near the river, began to shell the rebels who had gathered on the river, and had burned the bridge which took them over, as well as set fire to the immense railroad bridge and trestle work.

The enemy left a regiment of sharpshooters on the west bank of the river to annoy us and delay our crossing, but Gen. LEE, with a pioneer corps and a company of skirmishers, protected by the fire of LAUMAN's Second Michigan battery, reconnoitered the bank and commenced the construction of a floating bridge. At 6 o'clock to-morrow it will be completed, and we shall move forward.

Meantime SHERMAN's corps is crossing on pontoons above, and will go to Vicksburgh by the upper road towards Halnes' Bluff, while McCLERNAND and McPHERSON will move on the Jackson road.

Our losses in the battle of yesterday were heavy—probably three hundred killed, and the usual and proportion of wounded. Pemberton was in command of the rebel forces, and Maj.-Gen. TILGHMAN killed. In the battle of to-day, our losses were less; slightly, our captures immediately large.

The Situation at Vicksburgh.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

THREE MILES IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

On the 16th, our army crossed the Big Black and marched on Vicksburgh, SHERMAN coming in and taking possession of Halnes' Bluff, McPHERSON driving on the Jackson road, and McCLERNAND advancing toward the close of his march on the road to Rodney's Ferry.

Yesterday morning Gen. GRANT began to move upon the enemy's works—a line of redoubts, extending from the rear of Halnes' Bluff to the Warrenton road, a distance of about four miles. The attack was made with SHERMAN on the right, McPHERSON extending from his left to the railroad, and McCLERNAND from the railroad to the extreme left. At daylight our troops moved on, but the action did not begin till about noon, save an occasional shot from our artillery, as it came up in range.

On the left Gen. OSTERHAUS, having recovered from his contusion, took command again of his division. Gen. LEE being assigned to the command of the First brigade. After a slow fire from our artillery had silenced or elicit any reply from the rebel works, our lines slowly advanced until at every point they were in front hardly one thousand yards from the redoubts. The ground over which we crossed in this movement was singularly rough, a series of hills and hollows, not high, but steep. As we neared the hostile redoubts we found that they commanded every crest and sweep every ravine. Yet, at 2 o'clock, a general charge was ordered. I was on the extreme left at the time, and had an opportunity to observe the movements of Lee's brigade in the advance at that point.

Addressing a few words of cheer to his men, he placed himself in front of the centre of his brigade, and led instead of following them. Arriving at the crest of the hill, he was greeted by a perfect torrent of shot and shell, and while thus gallantly leading his men, he was struck in the face by a bullet and fell, evidently, but I am glad to say, not dangerously wounded. His brigade dropped behind the crest they had attained, and held their ground there.

About the same moment—or want of success—attended the charge along the whole line. We drove, up to this time, advancing closely to the enemy's works, so that he cannot safely use his guns, and our heavier artillery is being pushed up and planted in such a way that I trust to-morrow will see some good results. Communication is opened to the Yazoo by the way of Halnes' Bluff, and supplies now come to us from the upper river.

As I write, the slow and sullen booming of the gunboats, both above and below, shows that they, too, are joining in the great fight. The situation grows dramatic and serious, and the end is at hand.

In Rear of Vicksburgh, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

The stronghold of the rebel power on the Mississippi is now completely invested by the army of Gen. GRANT.

The fragments of the insurgent forces which escaped from the victories of Fort Hudson, of Jackson, of Champion or Midway Hills, and of Big Black, have retired within the strong but small circle of defences which surround the city at a distance of about two miles from its heart. There a stubborn resistance is being made, the redoubts and the pits giving the rebels an advantage in the way of safety, but none, I think, in the way of moral strength. Presumptively the advantage is with the attacking party, and especially in this case, where our army, since its hold upon Grand Gulf, by the way of Grand Gulf, has been uniformly and brilliantly successful. To-day our forces are busy from right to left, over the entire line, in creeping more closely to the formidable works of the enemy. At several points our sharpshooters are so near the redoubts, and so sheltered by the remarkably rough ground, that they totally prevent the enemy from using his guns. They are near enough, too, to indulge in jocose conversation with the rebels in their rifle-pits.

At one point, however, our heavier artillery is being pushed up slowly in such a way as to bear very effectually on the enemy's works. The ground is such that the hills occupied by us are just about as convenient and commanding as those occupied by them. What works they have within the line we are now attacking is not known, but they cannot be extensive, for their present line is quite near the city. If the rebels retire from their present position, they subject the city to destruction.

Below and above Vicksburgh, our mortar fleet is grumbling and thundering, very slowly but steadily, and we can see the huge shells bursting over the town. A warm place to live in now.

In Rear of Vicksburgh, Friday, May 22, 1863.

To-day a general charge upon the enemy's works was ordered and made, though I cannot yet learn that at any point the works were completely carried. The singularly rough nature of the ground makes it almost impossible to tell what we have to encounter before we can rapidly fatigue the men. But we advance with this advantage, that every day our sharpshooters obtain a better field for their operations. Our artillery business to get a better position, small detachments being thrown up to protect it; and thus we have the curious spectacle of hostile redoubts already frowning upon each other, at a distance of but a few hundred yards.

The guns of the rebels reply to our shelling but seldom. They are evidently husbanding their ammunition, for they can now get no further supply. I think that they are short of artillery, too. Their redoubts are constructed for field guns, and within the last three weeks Gen. GRANT has captured about seventy of these.

In the meantime, we have a new base of supplies from the Yazoo, through which reinforcements, provisions, ammunition and heavy guns can be sent as rapidly as we please.

The rebel force within Vicksburgh cannot now be more than 20,000. Before the fight at Jackson they may have had 45,000, but part of that number we forced up northward, towards Canton—say 10,000. At the battle of Midway Hills, (or Champion's Hill,) on the 16th inst., their effective force was perhaps 25,000 men. Of these, at least 10,000 were killed, wounded, captured or driven to escape northward or southward, in such a way as to prevent them from returning to Vicksburgh. At the fight on Big Black, on the 17th, we captured nearly 2,000, and scattered many more in such a way that they are more likely to have straggled home through the woods than to have reported for duty.

P. S.—I have arrived at the Yazoo, near Chickasaw Bayou, after riding from the extreme left of our army. Of course, rumors are plenty of the operations of to-day. One is, that our mortars and gunboats have silenced two of the upper water batteries, and that vessels now pass Vicksburgh without being fired on. Another is, that in the attempted charge of to-day the Thirty-first Illinois got up to the enemy's works, and there found a stockade so high that they could not scale it, and so low stepped and lay down under it, unable to go further, yet protected from the enemy's fire. At this moment a rebel redoubt on the left used to get a raking fire on them, when our artillery, concentrating its shots upon the redoubt, suddenly battered it to silence, knocking one of its guns some thirty feet into the air.

The Investment of, and Subsequent Events at Vicksburgh.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter, dated in the rear of Vicksburgh, May 19, gives the following interesting particulars:

The troops did down before the forts at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, and remained in order of battle all day. Meanwhile, a skirmish line was thrown out and batteries planned upon elevations which commanded the enemy's position. This was followed, by force, commanding, which on our side evidently accomplished considerable damage. We could see several guns dismounted. The rebel soldiers were drawn up in line of battle, outside the fortifications, while skirmishers in advance. The two lines met and skirmished for several hours, but no general engagement followed. At length our artillery was turned upon the rebel lines, and they were forced to retire into the breastworks under cover. Our skirmishers approached closely the heavy intrenchments, but could only get an occasional shot, as some careless rebel, more curious than wise, lifted his tangled locks above the parapet.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

These are numerous and formidable. On the left they extend to the river, and on the right to the Yazoo at Haines' Bluff, with a line of earthworks to the river again, below the city. This line is placed upon the tops of hills nearly equidistant from Vicksburgh, just about a mile and a half from the inner intrenchments. It is this outer line which stands in our path, and we will not be in haste to enter. The work presents an altitude of from ten to fifty feet, with sides in this direction sloping and precipitous.

Some one, without knowing the ground, heedless of consequences, ordered a charge upon the left of the line. The fortifications opposite our left, were fully manned, and so constructed that every hollow and hillside leading thereto, could be swept by a terrible enfilading fire. It was murder to attempt the charge, without first reducing them by artillery. It cost a hundred men, perhaps, to teach the General who gave the order, the palpable absurdity of it.

Gen. OSTERHAUS occupied the extreme left, and Gen. CASS and Gen. BLAIR the right of him. Gen. LEE, who was early Tuesday morning relieved of the command of the division by Gen. OSTERHAUS, and assigned to the command of the First brigade, held OSTERHAUS' extreme left. From his position he could see fifteen earthworks, bearing upon the ground over which he was ordered to charge. He considered the order to prove his valor, though made in a fearful manner, premature, but expressed his willingness to attempt it. It was insisted upon, and the order "forward" was given. His men, naturally dismayed at the terrible tempest, failed to come up as promptly as he desired, and, placing himself at the head of his brigade, he again ordered the charge with the few regiments who emulation his gallant conduct. At this instant he was struck by a large bullet, evidently from a canister, just at the left of his left eye, ranging back and long and consciousness left the earth. The missile had entered the right cheek, and passed entirely through his neck, coming out behind. Gen. LEE was removed to the hospital, when he order was again given to charge, but almost immediately thereafter countermanded. In the execution of this blunderhead order, three men were wounded in Lee's brigade alone, and two killed. The loss in the other brigade of OSTERHAUS' division, and in BLAIR's two brigades, each equalled that of Lee's brigade. Gen. LEE's wound is a very serious one, but not necessarily fatal.

SIDE GUNS ON THE LEFT.

It was now nearly dark, and the entire army went into camp again, just out of range of the enemy's guns. During the night, two heavy 10-pounder Parrott siege guns were placed in position on a hill commanding the fortifications on the left, and a slight earthwork thrown up to protect a light battery, and at 5 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning they are all ready to open the enemy. This fire was continued until daylight without provoking a reply. Our guns have fired at intervals during the day, but have succeeded in dismounting several of the enemy's guns. The sharpshooters are within 200 yards of the fortifications, and shoot so closely that the rebels find no opportunity to work their guns.

OPERATIONS ON THE CENTRE.

I visited the centre this afternoon, and found Gen. McPHERSON well up in the fortifications before him. He was placing in position, less than a half mile from the principal work on his front, two immense siege guns, with which he expected soon to open upon the enemy. His sharpshooters, too, were busy picking off the rebels as they showed their heads above the parapet. They managed to divide their vigilance, however, and occasionally fired bullets enough upon our lines to keep our men in a state of excitement. Arriving on the crest of the hill, he was greeted by a perfect torrent of shot and shell, and while thus gallantly leading his men, he was struck in the face by a bullet and fell, evidently, but I am glad to say, not dangerously wounded. His brigade dropped behind the crest they had attained, and held their ground there.

THE SITUATION ON THE RIGHT.

Gen. SHERMAN occupies the right, and the same relative position to the outworks which he bore, on the other division of the attacking force, the left centre, to those before them. His line of skirmishers are within a hundred and fifty yards of the fortifications, engaged in the pleasant occupation of picking off rebel skirmishers and gunners.

RAWSON's brigade occupies the right of McPHERSON's force. The Seventy-second Board of Trade regiment is with him. He yesterday had sixty killed and wounded, but I have not yet learned among what regiments this loss is distributed.

To-morrow promises to be a lively day. Siege guns are in position, which will doubtless make an slight impression on the rebel works. They will be very likely to open at daylight, and if the guns and intrenchments are damaged to any considerable extent, I shall look for a charge along the entire line. In that event, from the nature of the works and the difficulty of the approach, the slaughter will be immense.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.

We now have communication with the Mississippi above Vicksburgh, by way of Chickasaw Bayou. A hundred wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions arrived this evening. There is no danger of starvation. The skies look bright, and the future full of promise.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

In this campaign, this officer has added fresh laurels to those won at Donelson and Shiloh. His battle of Thompson's Hill was well conceived, and eminently successful. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the affair of the Black River Bridge. He achieved wonderful success with little loss. Gen. CASS, one of his division commanders, opened and finished the fight, and is entitled to great credit.

THIRD DAY OF THE SIEGE.

IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURGH, MISS., THIRD DAY, May 21, 1863.

I have nothing new to relate of to-day's operations in the rear of Vicksburgh. The advance of our line is within 100 yards of the fortifications, within which the enemy seem determined to remain. We have shelled the enemy's position at intervals during the day, but so far without material results. Severe rains daylight and yesterday, and the mud and water in front of the city have kept up a continuous roar. Some of the shell burst in this region, but the elevation is so great they do no harm.

Not a rebel Sharpshooter has to-day shown his head over the works. Neither have the enemy fired a shot, so far as I have discovered. They are doubtless economizing against the time when the assault is made.

Reports from Cairo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

The attention of the whole country is now directed toward Vicksburgh, and every ear is open to hear of the final capture of the city. The latest intelligence is by the steamer *Lumsey*, which arrived at Memphis yesterday, having left Young's Point on the 22d. When the boat came away from that point the battle was yet going on, both by land and water. Gen. GRANT's forces had completely surrounded the city, and the sound of his cannon was distinctly heard at the mouth of the Yazoo River. Their artillery, with the aid of a glass, our forces could be seen in possession of the hills north of the city. Below Vicksburgh the gunboats had made an attack on the batteries, and above the mortar boats were at work throwing shells into the city. They appeared to be doing good service. Part of the capital of the Court-house was knocked off with a shell. One of the mortar-boats had sunk in consequence of injuries received by the violent recoiling of the mortar. The rebels were replying occasionally with shell. One of these struck in the soft mud near a mortar-boat, and completely covered it with mud when it exploded. Transports were continually plying up and down the Yazoo, carrying supplies to our troops on the hills above the mouth. The gunboats *Choctaw* and *Baron De Kalb*, with two others, had started up to Yazoo City. This is all the information there is just now, in regard to operations below.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Heavy Columns of the Enemy in Motion.

Movement of a Considerable Body Southward.

Other Bodies Moving Toward Kelly's Ford and Culpepper.

A Demonstration Against Our Lines Expected.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

From what can be learned, Gen. LEE is evidently contemplating a movement, but as to what point can only be a matter of conjecture. He continues to "show off" troops in front of Fredericksburgh, as if with the design of deceiving our military.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Gentlemen who arrived to-night from the Rappahannock, say that large columns of the enemy in motion were passed yesterday by the lines of dust in the rear of their river front, while one considerable body were moving southward. The preponderance of the mass appeared to be going in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper.

The rebel infantry guard at Banks and United States Fords has been considerably increased within the past day or two, which is construed in some quarters are rear to cover the movement of a raid by Stuart's rebel cavalry, on Culpepper and Rappahannock Station.

Gov. BLACK, of Michigan, paid a visit to Gen. HOOKER yesterday, accompanied by several ladies. They were courteously and warmly received by the General, and left with favorable impressions of his ability to defeat the rebels when the opportunity shall arrive.

It is believed the enemy are preparing to demonstrate somewhere on our line.

The movement on the side of the rebels may be only a ruse to draw attention from some other point.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25, 1863.

It is perfectly certain that, whatever may have been the earlier opinions of a part of the Administration, Gen. HOOKER is to be sustained and continued in command. I know this, and he is the President, after fully explaining his reasons for the retreat, if, for all those circumstances, Sir, I thought it would be bold enough to face the consequences, and recross the river. Instead of, in the case before me, to try it again if you were sitting in trial on it, if not, to take the command of a corps, a division, a brigade, and serve under any commander, you might relieve, but only suggest, for God's sake, not to order me to Washington. Mr. President, I am a soldier in this frank address was equally frank. I am satisfied with your reply. I tried McCLERNAND twenty times. I see no reason why I can't try you at least twice. He still entitled, indeed, is the President, with the health of the late movement, that he intends restoring enlarged powers on Gen. HOOKER. It is, the authority of one of the two men who must know best, that any other. Hence, I think it is my duty to be for the next movement begins. Gen. HOOKER is to have command, on behalf of the Army of the Potomac, all of the forces in Virginia. The Suffolk and Norfolk troops, those lying at the extremity of the Peninsula, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and about the environs of Washington are to be alike subject to his orders, and Gen. HOOKER is positively decided that, next time there will be no cooperation."

As I wrote, the other day, there is talk of a speedy movement again; but, for myself, I confess I have small faith in it. Awful signal go, the middle of June may come before another general engagement in Virginia.

Meantime, Gen. HOOKER produces anything but regret or shame over his withdrawing the Rappahannock.

He declares that he is prouder of that act than of any other in his military career, that history will adjudge it his most utilitarian means of generalship, and that the result so regard it. His friends talk mysteriously about him, showing the wisdom there was in the movement; and while insisting that so far as the fighting was concerned Lee was defeated, that HOOKER had a victory in reality and a reverse only in form.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

A Severe Fight in the Indian Territory, Near Fort Gibson.

Advance of a Portion of Price's Army Across the Arkansas.

They Are Driven Back by Col. Phillips' Command.

The Enemy 11,000 Strong Massed in Our Front.

Another Force of Texans and Indians Advancing from the Southwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, May 29.

Col. PHILLIPS, commanding in the Indian Territory, had a severe fight with a portion of Price's army on the 26th.

The enemy crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS drove them back. Our loss was thirty killed, and the enemy's was much greater.

The enemy were led by Gens. SCURRY, COOPER and McINTOSH. They are now massed in our front, claiming 11,000 men, and considerable artillery. We have only 3,000 and one battery, but are well fortified.

This is evidently the advance of Price's main army.

Dispatches from Fort Larned inform us of the approach, from the Southwest, of a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, with the design to intercept the trains on route to New-Mexico.

The guerillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The National force is inadequate. Gen. BURNS, however, will make the best possible fight.

Col. Phillips' Position in the Indian Country.

FORT GIBSON, *via* SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Blunt:

SIR: After defeating the enemy at Webber's Falls, I sent Col. SCHOFIELD and Maj. FOREMAN, with a heavy force and artillery, toward Fayetteville. Cols. ADAIR and BRYANT and Maj. PERRIN were about Dutch Mills or Cane Hill. The enemy had, however, on receiving the news of Webber's Falls, retreated precipitately, and crossed the Arkansas at Fort Smith. I have ascertained that the loss of the enemy at Webber's Falls is much greater than first reported. Bodies are constantly found within miles of the river. The rebel report Texans coming, but I get no definite date of him. I intend to strike North Fork, so as to recruit, and because striking is the best policy. The Arkansas River is high; Grand River and the Verdigris are up. I have strong works here that can not be taken—inclosing 15 or 16 acres—water and strong commissary buildings. Have made three ferry-boats on Grand River, under the works, and will make a floating bridge if I have time. The evacuation of this country would lead to untold disaster to these people and their cause. I counter the possibility of other misfortunes less dangerous. I can hold my works and send heavy mounted scouts out. My responsibilities press, but I am not afraid of them.

WM. A. PHILLIPS,

Col. Commanding Indian Brigade.

The War in Kansas.

FORT BLUNT.

From the Leavenworth Conservative.

Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, commanding the Indian brigade, has fully completed his works at old Fort Gibson, on the Grand River, Cherokee Nation. He has reoccupied this post, and it is now known as Fort Blunt. The works erected under the direction of the indefatigable Colonel, are capable of being held against an attacking party of twenty thousand, and cannot be taken except by a regular investment, which shall cut off the supplies of the besieged. A number of heavy field guns are mounted on bastions, and in addition to the main works, a line of rifle-pits extends along the Grand and Arkansas Rivers, entirely covering all the positions from which an attacking force might annoy us.

The pickets and outposts of the brigade are arranged with great care and skill, every precaution being taken to guard against any sudden movement of the rebels.

With Fort Blunt as a base of operations, Col. PHILLIPS has the ability to hold the southern line of the District, or with the same force, by means of having mounted scouts and reconnoitrers, keep the rebels constantly harrassed and annoyed.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Operations of Col. Jones at Newbern.

The Captured Dispatch Steamer—A Heroic Drummer-Boy.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 26.

A parting tribute of respect was paid to-day to the late Col. JONES, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, who was killed in his recent brilliant and successful charge on the enemy at Kinston. The ceremonies, in which the Commanding General and the troops participated, were of the most imposing character. The Department mourns over the loss of this brave and accomplished officer. His remains leave here for the North at 4 P. M. to-day, by the steamer *Allegany*.

The two dispatch steamers *Smily* and *Arrow*, which were captured by the rebels in the Currituck Canal, are now at Franklin, on the Blackwater.

A drummer-boy named EDWARDS PARSON, in Co. A, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, went into the fight near Kinston with a rifle, and captured twenty-five rebels belonging to the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, and was Lieutenant, unarmed and isolated from his company. He found his prisoners in an ambush. They supposed he represented a large force. Finding out their mistake, they were inclined to resist, but he little here, being in possession of their arms, obliged his captives to walk before his leveled piece and gracefully submit to his imperative order!

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Election in Eastern Virginia—Desertions from a Mississippi Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 29.

The election in Norfolk and Portsmouth, yesterday, resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket. The election passed off quietly. In the afternoon the citizens of Portsmouth had a rail splitting. Speeches were made by Gen. JOHNSON, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers, and several prominent citizens.

Twenty-five deserters from a Mississippi regiment came into Suffolk yesterday, and took the oath of allegiance. They are to be sent North by the Baltimore boat, to-night.

The election in this District passed off harmoniously, so far as heard from, except in the Hampton, Princess Anne, and Accomac districts. There were two sets of Congressional candidates, and there was considerable excitement. Hon. JOHN BOWTA and Dr. WARNER, both candidates for Congress, claim to be elected.

Four P. M.—Mr. SMITH has just received a telegram from the Eastern Shore, saying that he is certainly elected.

THE REBEL STATES.

Premature Jubilation Over the Situation at Vicksburgh.

The Rebel Navy and Rebel Postal Revenues.

FEELING AND SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

VICKSBURGH.

REJOICING OVER THE ALLEGED REPULSE OF OUR FORCES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 29.

We publish the gratifying news this morning of the repulse of the enemy at Vicksburgh, with heavy loss. The "retreat" is of course still simply rumor. What will the enemy attempt next in his position on the Big Black? What are his abilities after his campaigning and repulse there? What are our forces about? And if he is compelled again to withdraw, will he be allowed to effect his long retreat with success? All these questions arise, and no one here can answer except with conjecture. We trust to our men and their commanders. The valor which so often repulsed him may, guided by such a man as Johnston, achieve more than a repulse of the enemy, now that he is so far inland from his base of operations. Let us hope that this event is fully as severe to the enemy as represented, and that our brilliant defence of a Gibraltar so often fruitlessly assailed, may be turned now into a crushing disaster to the merciless invader. To him Vicksburgh is a most troublesome place—a nuisance of the first magnitude. Every failure to reduce it but increases his rage and malignity. It survives from each defeat with greater appliances in gunboats and monitors, (the latter he is especially proud, and upon which he is especially relied,) and increased numbers. He hurls all his accumulated force with accumulated bitterness and desperation upon the devoted city. But each assault is met with the true valor and constancy of Southern soldiers, and repulsed with terrible effect to the assailant. How long he will continue to renew his attacks upon such a place, so gloriously defended, remains to be seen. Yankee malignity certainly never dies, and if his final abandonment of his purpose upon Vicksburgh depended upon the subsidence of this pastoral (not his worst by any means) he would be forever before the walls of Vicksburgh. But there is another motive which has something to do with his note which may even govern his malignity: that is, his detestation of all unprofitable enterprises. If he finds that attacking Vicksburgh pays not, neither directly nor indirectly, he may in time give up with a malediction. But should he ever get the opportunity to vent his wrath upon the place of immortal fame, he will not leave one stone upon another to tell where it stood.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S POWERS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* thinks it necessary to defend Gen. JOHNSTON from the assaults which have been made upon him. It says:

"Gen. JOHNSTON, it will be remembered, was disabled at the battle of Seven Pines, on the last day of May, 1862, by a severe and dangerous wound. It was five or six months before he was able to report himself for duty again. Very soon after he did so, he was assigned, on the 24th of November, to the "command" of the Department extending from Kentucky to the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded west by the Mississippi. The order assigning him to the command recited that, "for the purpose of correspondence and reports, Gen. JOHNSTON will establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as, in his judgment, will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command; and will repair in person to any part of his said command whenever his presence may for the time be necessary or desirable."

This order put Gen. JOHNSTON in control of all the troops in his Department. They were at his disposition. In addition, it specially provided for his assuming particular and local command wherever he judged it "necessary or desirable" to do so. In the legitimate exercise of these powers, Gen. JOHNSTON has, as we learn, moved troops from one point to another of his Department, as his judgment prompted.

For our own part, the high estimation in which, in common with all his countrymen, we hold JOHNSTON's abilities, coupled with the broad powers and wide discretion given him in his appointment to his present department, tends to give us a greater confidence that affairs there have been conducted as well as circumstances would allow. The only drawback to this confidence necessary to mention, is the ill-health under which Gen. JOHNSTON has, to some extent, suffered, and which may have interfered somewhat with his activity. But that is a casualty which all men are liable, and for which no one is to blame.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 25.

From an extra of the Memphis *Appeal*, published on the wing, we learn some particulars of the capture of Jackson. At 9 o'clock A. M., the town was startled by the boom of cannon. Wagons, drays and departing railroad trains acquired sudden importance, yet after all these vehicles had been appropriated, they were found insufficient for the accommodation of the people who wished to escape the coming Yankees.

The little Government property that had not been removed was pitched into the streets, and appropriated by our soldiers and citizens. It had been determined to make no serious resistance, and three regiments only were sent out to retard the advance of the enemy. We had ten pieces of cannon in the rifle-pits beyond the town, which did good service. At

and one that the country will contemplate with pleasure.

In connection with the foregoing statement, we may mention that the Post-office Department has succeeded in procuring the manufacture, in this city, of a very handsome twenty-cent stamp. This stamp presents a very excellent likeness of Gen. Washington, and is, in all respects, a credit to the engravers. The department is now filling orders for stamps of this denomination, which will increase the convenience of paying postage on double letters and packages, and will be found useful, in the absence of specie and small notes, as change.

PURITANISM AND ITS WORKS.

"The late proceedings in the United States in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, and the more recent decision of the Cabinet of Washington, annulling the provisions of the Conscription Act, which allows any citizen to purchase exemption by the payment of $300, attest how rapidly and steadily the Government of that country is settling down into a state of despotism."

After detailing these topics at some length, it says:

"It is seen and acknowledged everywhere that the race so maligned and belittled by the writers and speakers whose words reached Europe and formed opinion there concerning us, is the master race of this continent, with a genius, a skill, and a stability far above and in advance of the upstart and vulgar race of the Negro, and also a domain richer in production and capabilities than any nation on earth possesses. As these discoveries have been made, the corresponding truth has appeared, that the Northern race were wanting in those elements of character which made alone a great people, and in those resources of nature from which national wealth and power flow. Accordingly as we have risen in the estimation of the transatlantic world, the Yankee race has sunk. What we have gained Dixie has lost, and more; for the falsehoods and arrogance of the past now serve to beat down the balances in which they are weighed, until they have trashed the level of a contemptible minimum.

Puritanism spawned the brood of evil from which these disasters have come. It originated and kept up the Slavery controversy; it invented the measures of unequal legislation by which the South was fleeced to enrich the North; it set afoot every species of misrepresentation and slander concerning us, and engendered the sectional hatred that made us two people in feeling long before we became so in fact. It at last effected the division of the country, and forced the collision of arms that now shakes Christendom to its hemispheres. As the result of all this, it has cost the people of the United States their liberty, by substituting a despotism for a Constitutional Republic; it has cost them the good opinion of the world, by exposing the insubstantial character of their borrowed greatness, and the depravity and rottenness of their social system; it has cost them the commerce and intercourse of the South, which were the streams whose golden sands supplied them with riches and splendor. It has cost them a Union which, was, in itself, beautiful and glorious; and finally it has cost them hundreds of lives of kindred and friends that ingloriously died in vain, many thousand homes made desolate, and an incalculable expenditure of treasure so dear to them. So much for Puritanism."

THE YANKEES AND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

Too clearly there is no law or Constitution for that unhappy Yankee nation any more. If we had no other reason to refuse utterly, and for all time every sort of association with that degraded people, we certainly could not think of sharing with them the sort of life they are now condemned to lead under Dutch Provost-Marshals and the *lettres de cachet* of an absolute master; and we should be sorry to pay, or, perhaps, a very high compliment in persisting to desire so earnestly to have us as fellow-citizens—we feel flattered immensely; but our too affectionate friends must really excuse us—we have a sort of partiality here for law, and have a constitutional dislike of clubs and bayonets in courts of justice.

Some of them begin to feel the smart of that tyranny which they madly erected over themselves, in order to strengthen their Government in crushing and subjugating those who never dreamed of such one-sided wars even, now and then, the mournful echoes of those old maxims of Democratic freedom, which once had a real force and meaning. The ghost of Democracy gibbers, mopes and hoots like an owl, and makes night hideous; but its body is in the grave. There is no energy, no game or pluck left in the down-trodden people, potent enough to resist a Dutch Provost-Marshal and his guard! Is it possible these rascals are the same men who once were American citizens; who boast so much about a species of fellow-countrymen?

We cannot honestly say that we are able to get up any sympathy with them in their trouble; on the contrary, we look on it all this with a certain grim satisfaction, not mingled with gratitude that our own beloved country is saved from such unfathomable debasement. They deserve this fate—Democrats and all. The whole nation of them committed a base national crime in running head foremost into an unjust war; and as "nations have no future state," and are required to suffer the penalty of their crimes in this world, they are assuredly beginning to explain which will make them a warning and a wonder for generations to come. It is always true, indeed, that Sorrow tracketh Crime; but *it* seldom overtakes her prey so quick. This is the judgment of God.

No—we cannot affect sympathy with those too late awakened Democrats who now shriek out that they have lost their liberties. On the contrary, we sympathize, in a certain sense, with LINCOLN; we pat him on the back; we bid him go ahead and muzzle refractory persons. They had no business to force him into a Military Dictator, and bid him crush the rebellion, and fling all their own liberties under his feet upon that sole condition, and then murmur at the exercise of the powers they have vested in him. Shall the Frogs rebel against the King-stork they prayed for? Shall the Horse, who has saddled and bridled himself, and requested the Man to ride him in pursuit of his enemy, the Stag, attempt afterwards to throw his owner? Will the kick of the horse? Will he presume to take the bit between his teeth? We sympathize, for our part, with the horsemen. Sit fair and straight, Oh Rider! Dig in the spurs! Cut deep with the whip! And we wish you a good journey—to the Devil.

This is precisely the kind of feeling we have in witnessing the blind sprawling forth of helpless hands, and meandering drivel about old buried principles, which form the action of Democratic meetings in this God-abandoned country to-day. The violent scenes which are now enacted there, and which are only commencing, appear to us so many examples of retributive justice; it falls most heavily now, perhaps, on the Democrats, and properly so—for they have sinned against light, and against their own principles. But never fear—the day of the Abolitionists will come; and then will you yell upon the mountains to cover them.

We Confederates suffer in this war, it is true; we have suffered, and shall suffer more, which these wretches and their readers by dwelling on the misery of our innocent people. But they are too stupid to see that the willing endurance of all the grievances and privations we have suffered, and ten times as much if necessary, form only so much the clearer proof of the utter hopelessness of that renewed alliance and federation which they do us the honor to urge upon us with so earnest perseverance. We will endure anything, everything, rather than that.

PEACE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

The first resolution adopted at a late Peace meeting in New-York reads thus:

"Resolved, That we reiterate our opposition to this bloody, relentless, and unnecessary and fruitless war. In our opinion it is time that the sensible American people, North and South, should demand of their rulers the immediate establishment of peace."

We fear that we must say to these reasonable New-Yorkers, *speak for yourselves*. They persist in labouring under the mistake that there is a "whole American people;" and that it has certain rulers who are carrying on an unnecessary and fruitless war which they fought immediately to discontinue. This must be not right. *Their* rulers may be carrying on an unnecessary war, seeing it is a war of invasion and aggression. *Their* rulers can discontinue the war which is absolutely necessary, so long as that invasion continues. Their rulers can discontinue the war which is their opinion. Ours cannot, and dare not, so much as hint at its discontinuance. Their war may be fruitless; but ours is bearing and ripening the rich and glorious fruit of freedom and separate independence, and national dignity, and an honorable fame.

It is a fruit that we must rear, indeed, with pains and care, with agony and bloody sweat, and water with anxious blood and tears; yet, we must bring it to perfection, and pluck and eat thereof, or die. It may do some purpose in that noble interest, to make it better for those children that they had never been born.

There is no "Whole American People"—there are two—at least. And they are all opposed to "this war;" but in two opposite senses. The New-Yorkers are opposed to our war, of defence; they are opposed to theirs, of aggression. They and their rulers can stop when they choose, we and our rulers neither can nor will.

THEATRES AND THE RISING GENERATION.

From the Richmond Whig, May 22.

The first count in Dr. BURNOWS' indictment of the theatre is the presence around the doors of the establishment of "a crowd of rude, ragged, noisy boys." This has heretofore been a troublesome nuisance, but the majority of boys who formerly annoyed people by "begging for checks" now make money enough by selling papers, and other means, to pay their own way in. Still, there is always to be found at the theatre doors a number of urchins, who, though not "noisy," are constantly troubling passers-by by asking for their checks. There is no good reason why these boys should be allowed to hang about the door of the theatre, at all, but the Manager should either pass them in, or turn them over to the police.

Speaking of boys, reminds us to say that one of the sad evils of this war is the absence of wholesome parental restraint; in so many instances, from the lads who throng the streets and by-ways of our city. Their fathers in the army, or, perhaps, dead, the hapless ones of this class break from their mothers' control and roam pretty much at will, day and night. The only wonder is, that they are not ten times worse. It is plain enough, however, that too many of them will make but sorry citizens when grown to manly estate. Here is a chance now for the exercise of a little practical philanthropy. Cannot the pious people who perpetrate the *tracts* to which we refer do something to rescue these youthful wayfarers, and guide them aright? Cannot we have an "Association for the amelioration of juvenile" same systematic plan of diverting the attention of juvenile from scenes of demoralizing character from the theatre? Various schemes could be suggested, but until a proposition is manifested by the benevolent philanthropists of the city to take practical cognizance of the subject, it is needless to propose a single one.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

The return of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS to Richmond at this time would of itself suggest the near approach of an election, in which the effort was to be made to strike down some Secessionist; but, rumor has it that perhaps his visit may not have been so unfortunate as he would have desired. An intercepted correspondence between Mr. BOTTS and a Yankee relative, published lately in the "War Department" Gazette, gives his letter a very different character. Gen. FITZ LEE, in sending the intercepted letter, writes to Gen. COOPER, that Mr. BOTTS is not unwilling to remain at home at the time of our army. The intercepted correspondence desired to show if any service has been received by the Yankee officer from Washington, and in the return of Mr. BOTTS' letter, and expressed a reluctance to believe that he who has been entrusted in his person by our Confederate Government will be inclined to let the fine property in the property of the British Subject.

Perhaps Mr. BOTTS visits Richmond at this time to explain his intercepted correspondence, and not to take any active part in behalf of his friend, Col. Woodward.

THE EVILS OF THE BLOCKADE TRADE.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, May 15.

The following petition to the President is now circulating in this city. We are satisfied that the blockade trade ought to be put down under a strict construction of the Confederate Constitution and laws, as set forth in the last paragraph of this petition. To his Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America:

We, the undersigned, respectfully represent to you Excellency that the running of the blockade, as has been done up to the present time, is not only of no benefit, but highly detrimental to the cause of Southern independence. The reasons for this, our opinion, we beg leave to submit as follows:

First—Vessels leave our ports laden with cotton which, for the most part, passes directly into the hands of our enemies, thus ministering greatly to their wants, while their return cargoes consist chiefly of articles of comparatively trifling value. The fabrics, too, are mostly goods and wares manufactured in the United States, so that in this way also our enemies are relieved from the evils which would result to them from the blockade and the loss of Southern trade.

Second—A serious depreciation of our national currency is produced by the avidity with which gold is sought for by those who carry on speculations of running the blockade. Thus specie and foreign exchange receives a fictitious value, and our currency suffers a corresponding depreciation, causing it to be regarded with distrust by the ignorant and unreflecting. This would be more tolerable were the imports of such a nature as to be of material benefit to the public, but being of trivial importance, they serve but to encourage and foster an unhealthy spirit of speculation, already too rife in the land.

Without expatiating further on these and similar evils, we respectfully petition your Excellency to take the matter under serious consideration, and suggest that the Government, if it be constitutional, prescribe certain regulations for vessels running the blockade, so that the evils now felt may be obviated.

We feel assured that, should the Government allow no cotton to be exported, except for its own account, and to procure articles of necessity for the army, such a course would receive the general approval of the people of the Confederate States.

If, however, it be deemed best to leave the matter in the hands of private persons, we respectfully petition the Government to prescribe that return cargoes should consist of articles of prime utility, such as munitions of war, clothing, provisions and medicine, and, above all, the importation of any goods or wares manufactured in the United States should be strictly prohibited, and that effective provisions be made to prevent the infraction of the regulations made on the subject; and your petitioners will ever pray.

THE SWEEPING CHARACTER OF THE SOUTHERN CONSCRIPTION.

The manner in which the Southern Conscription Act is enforced may be judged from the following, which we find in the Knoxville *Register*:

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

To all Persons between the Ages of Eighteen and Forty-five Years.

In accordance to General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 2, 1862, Clifton is hereby appointed a place of rendezvous for conscripts from the County of Anderson, which formed part of the Second Congressional District, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. McKINNEY, Assistant Surgeon D. E. BEAN, and Dr. P. P. HALE are a Board of Examination for the Second Congressional District.

All persons in the County of Anderson, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of the State or of other States, in which the aforesaid orders have not been suspended, *are hereby required to report themselves*, at Clinton, to the Examining Board and Enrolling Officer, for Examination and enrollment, on the days fixed in the annexed notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes every person between the ages specified—those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes, and any and all persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever. *No person's discharge, exemption, or detail from any cause will exclude them from attendance at the place designated.*

Attention is called to paragraph 12, sections 2 and 3, General Orders No. 82, as follows:

2. All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to report to the place or rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrollment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective companies, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts, who shall fail to report to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

Conscripts will come provided with at least three days' rations. By order of

Lieut.-Col. E. D. BLAKE,
Commandant of Conscripts.

T. S. WEBB, Adjutant.

A COMPLIMENT TO JOHN BULL.

From the Mobile Register.

We are informed that a new British Consul is on his way to Mobile, to exercise official functions. His name is M. F. CAMERON. He comes from Bermuda, where he has long been employed in an official capacity in the British Consulate in that city. And lastly, he has been appointed H. B. M.'s Consul in this place, by Lord LYONS, H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary at the Federal Capital. We dare say Mr. CAMERON is a very clever gentleman, as we hear that he is—but, were he a thousand times so clever, and vow all the virtues in the calendar centred in his character, the Confederate Government ought not to allow him to perform a single official act in this city.

It was complained that the Confederate Government was called on to tolerate the Consuls of Great Britain who were in office when the war of separation began. It was a great strain of courtesy and forbearance to recognize officers accrediting by a Power that refuses to recognize our national existence to another Power with which we are engaged in deadly warfare. The point was strained on grounds of policy. It being supposed that true wisdom dictated to our Government a course of moderation, forbearance, and even magnanimity, in the treatment of all questions of foreign relations. We felt the force of those views, and were willing to maintain the propriety of tolerating among us these Consuls who were in office at the commencement of the war. We believe that, upon a fair statement of the advantages and disadvantages, the balance was considerably in Confederate favor.

When Mr. BUNCH, at Charleston, and Mr. MAGRATH, at Mobile, were released from their offices at the instance of the Yankees, Confederate Governments were expected to be adequately true friendly to the Confederacy to be agreeable to the Yankee interests, we confess that our doctrine of magnanimity received a pretty heavy shock. The high ground taken by our Government was not only not appreciated by the British Cabinet, but was taken advantage of to ground an act of extraordinary complacency to our enemy and of insult to us. And we then insisted that the British Government ought not to be allowed to make new appointments to those vacated offices. We hardly thought Lord LYONS would have the effrontery to send a successor to Mr. MAGRATH at Mobile, when he had cavilly discharged that gentleman for the heinous offence of shipping a few thousands of specie to pay the interest on the Alabama debt to British bondholders—shipped, too, on a British man-of-war, with the full knowledge and consent of the Commander of the Federal blockading fleet of Mobile. But it seems Lord LYONS has been equal to the occasion of the undertaking, and Mr. CAMERON will be here in a few days to try a further experiment upon the patience and forbearance of this Government. Who is Lord LYONS? He is the Abolition Minister, or an Abolition British Administration to the Abolition Government at Washington. He is the Minister of a Power that either from fear or some equally base motive of interest, steadily persists in ignoring the national existence of a people who for two years have successfully fought against the greatest military armaments by land and sea, ever yet met about or afloat. The Consul sent to Mobile is not accredited to the Confederate Government—the Regular recognized such Government has to the United States; and so accredited, he comes to exercise all the powers and authority of protection of British subjects, and subjects, which he could rightfully claim if diplomatic relations with the Southern Government were fully established. He comes, too, just after we have learned that the British Government, at the order of Lord LYONS at Washington, has established a convalescent hospital for sick seamen on the parade ground of Bermuda, and intend, towards expected to be building for Confederate account. He comes, too, at a time, too, when Mr. MASON, an Englishman, appointed by our Government as a diplomatic agent to London, appears in the English Press, under his own signature, to be informed of the views of our domestic affairs, and to defend himself against the injurious inference that he tolerates Slavery because he

[illegible] the money and [illegible] the business [illegible] bidders. (Who appointed Mr. Bruce, we should like to know? If Mr. Bruce did, will he have the confidence of our Government, or [illegible] in the ability of his masters, that he can be the bearer of ridiculous and puerile [illegible] to the people of the foreign power. If Mr. Bruce [illegible] by Lord LYONS [illegible] with [illegible] culture within its own limits, and its morality and civilization repudiated by its own agents abroad, what will the world think of us? At least that we needed Lee or a JACKSON at the head of the State Department as well as at the command of our armies. While calling on the world to recognize our nationality and independence, we are rather striking proof that we do not ourselves believe in it. We trust that

of his facile Premier, and give us a basis for self-respect as much as the respect of foreign Governments and peoples. As one British Consul has been turned out of office as Mason because of his actual complicity in piracy, we have a right to infer that his successor receives the imprimatur of our enemies, and will be no friend to us. At all events, the people of the country are getting tired of this one-sided comedy and farce. Treasons in no cause is an extending privilege to the British Government and to British subjects and property in the Confederacy, which Great Britain refuses to return to Mr. MASON. Consuls are entitled to kind and respectful treatment as a gentleman, upon his coming on, up to only obeys the orders of his Government in making this trial of Confederate patience; but we trust the Government will not allow him to perform a single official act, under present circumstances.

THE REBEL GENERAL TRACY.

The Huntersville *Pocahontas* says of Gen. TRACY, recently killed at Fort Gibson:

"Gen. TRACY was a native of Georgia, but has resided here for the past six years. He was about 30 years of age, and a lawyer by profession. An original advocate of secession, he knew that his hobby works was dead, and when war came, he held not back, but showed his faith by his works. He raised a company in this county—Company I, of the Fourth Alabama regiment—fought gallantly at Manassas, was then made Major of the Twenty-Alabama, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama, fought his brigade with that regiment, in which he made the campaign of Kentucky; was then made Brigadier-General, and was sent to Mississippi with a fine Alabama brigade, where he sealed his faith by a soldier's death on the battle-field."

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* sounds the following note of warning to the agriculturists of the Confederacy:

"As the supply of old flour is nearly exhausted, and not much is to be made or lost in it, we see a depression in that article, mainly bought of themselves by speculators, or of their dupes—the shrewd ones holding on, and not letting the mass come in. At the same time the story is circulated, with incredible activity, that we are to have an overwhelming crop of wheat, and this is kept up by the newspapers, either in sheer simplicity or from interest. Correspondents, who can not know a wheat field from an oat field, write the most glowing accounts of it—and—[illegible] the [illegible] land of flowers, where greenbacks are worth three for one, and where Jeanette was the land that slew their brother. And, the fortunate recipient of a choice bouquet will exhibit its pressed and faded leaves as a tribute of Southern devotion to the Union, and sympathy for those who have battled for the "glorious flag." Intelligent readers will prate of Union sentiment and encourage the pitiful hope that thousands of victims of rebel tyranny would rally in the cause, if the opportunity offered, and be more furious in their wrath. And many of these precious wretches were the same who openly avowed in the streets of Rome their intention to return again in less than three months, burn up the town and hang every man in it, and who cursed Gen. FREMONT as a recreant and a scoundrel. These men, fresh from the scenes of murder, burning and pillage, with hands unnerved wiped of the blood of our citizens, are received in Augusta with a display of fancy and civility, and everybody, that is absolutely criminal, and worthless are actually found who bestow their favors upon them. What humiliation!

DEPREDATIONS IN MATHEWS COUNTY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 25

A gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday last, and who left Baltimore on Sunday last, coming through Mathews and adjoining counties, furnishes us with some interesting particulars of the depredations of the Yankees in that section. On Thursday, the 19th inst., a party of Federal cavalry, estimated to number from 400 to 500, came over to Mathews Court-house, where they pillaged every thing within reach. They left scarcely a horse or a mule in the county, and burnt several flourishing mills, declaring their determination to stop farming operations, and to prevent the grinding of what wheat might be raised. The mill of Mrs. SEARS was among those destroyed. At the house of a gentleman named CLIFTON, every pound of bacon, pressed of all the stock that old lady had, provisions sufficient to subsist the family for some weeks. They took from the person of a gentleman a fine gold watch, and on his complaining to the commanding officer, he was told that if he could point out the man who had the watch it should be returned. The guilty party was at once designated (but to the officer, who was so great a thief as himself, was powerless to do out of the scrape and retain the watch.) They marched quietly into Middlesex, where they captured Lieut. HARVEY, who was without an escort.

About the same time, a body of cavalry from Hanover, commanded, it is said, by a Major, came down into the Northern Neck, and plundered the citizens of Lancaster, in the same manner, burning and destroying everything in their course. The people are very much discouraged by these repeated outrages, and are quite uncertain as to protection. They think that a few hundred Confederate cavalry would effectually assist them from these marauders.

On Thursday, the enemy threatened a descent on the town of Tappahannock River, about six miles above Urbana. Not yet a large force of Confederate troops, it is said, had arrived.

A BOLD EXPLOIT.

THE CAPTURE OF STEAMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Whig.

The capture of two Yankee steamers by Lieut. BARNES's Partisan Rangers on the Chowan and [illegible] Canal, May 19, has been [illegible] We make the following extracts from Capt. [illegible] report of the affair:

"I learn the boats, the pickets, the guard, the sentinels on the other side of the river, the sailing side—the steamer and the other propeller, were to the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island, and other points. I, therefore, adopted a plan of disguise, obtained a Yankee uniform, and found an opportunity to execute it. About six o'clock P. M., of the usual hour, the *Arrow* hove-in sight in the Currituck Canal. I made the proper distribution of my men, thirty in number, and when she came alongside, we hailed her and demanded a surrender, which was complied with without resistance. After capturing the *Arrow*, and knowing that the *Ro-*

[illegible] arrival of the *Arrow*, I took twelve men aboard, determined, if possible, to secure the prize, and knowing that it would require a good deal of caution, I placed the Captain of the *Arrow* in the wheelhouse, and required him to keep alongside of the *Reliance* [illegible] unusual had happened. My plan succeeded, and the surrender was without resistance. We overhauled the *Arrow*, the officers and men, consisting of twenty-seven, and thirteen on the *Reliance*. Among those captured on the *Arrow* was a Surgeon U. S. Navy. The great haste required upon me, my ignorance of the country, and the fact that I was encumbered with a large lot of mail-bags which were forwarded to you. After 8 o'clock, I started for some port to secure my crews. We steamed all night, pulling a large gunboat (the *Whitehead*) containing the guns; we passed Elizabeth about daylight, the pickets belonging we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan, the gunboat hailed; was questioning; thought the Northern street. I received, then, on board and immediately dispatched them to their owners, who no doubt have them now in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of embarrassment, I succeeded in running up the Black-water River, arriving at South Quay about 8 o'clock today. I was met by Maj. BOZMAN, after wards by Maj. BOZEE, who assigned Capt. DOZIER, an old officer of the navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisoners to Franklin, we started to the latter place, arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* writes from the battle-field of Chancellorsville:

"I have passed over some four of five battle-fields in Virginia, since the memorable 21st July, 1861, but I never saw such gigantic preparations made to meet an assault on the enemy made in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, nor such unmistakable signs of a defeat of one, as signed the slaughter. The breastworks in these woods I judge that their ditches and breastworks, above and below the Chancellorsville house, reaching from same distance on the south side of the plank road to the river, and the cross lines at different points, would, in a continuous line, stretch between 20 and 30 miles; and, that they should have been driven from them by perhaps less than one-fourth of their numbers, can be accounted for only upon the principle of the direct interposition of divine Providence in our favor.

It is with the regret that we have not made this move before, for on the east we can not only damage the enemy vitally, but enrich ourselves at his expense. We can room in every sense, and wherever a foot can go we can present a "knock-down" argumentum ad hominem in favor of the peace party of the North, and in favor of our independence.

It strikes us hundreds of private armed ships can be set afloat within the next six months, and we suggest that these are enterprises eminently fit for incorporated enterprise and capital.

THE TRAITOR BUCKER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 25.

This individual, whose infamy has gained him notoriety, and at the public attention for the past year, was taken from the jail of Bedford County on Thursday last to the county of Rockbridge, where he will be placed upon trial for his numerous offences before the Circuit Court of that county, now in session. The probabilities of his conviction are said to be very strong. It will be recollected that Dr. JAS. GOGGIN, of Danville, is held in close confinement at Fort Norfolk, as a hostage for BUCKER. Dr. G. is a quiet and inoffensive gentleman, whilst BUCKER is a consummate of the deepest dye, whose conspiracy to murder Lieut. HIRT is a sufficient evidence of intent, from bridge-burning to murder.

NEW-ORLEANS REFUGEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 25.

The Mobile papers of the 20th, contain the proceedings of a meeting of New-Orleans refugees on the subject of obtaining provisions for the families exiled by the brutal orders of BANKS. CHARLES VILLERE presided, and J. E. D. DE ROW acted as Secretary. A Committee was appointed to cooperate with the civil authorities and Committee of Safety in furnishing transportation and support to such of the refugees arriving at Pascagoula as might need them.

Twenty army wagons and a large omnibus were started on the 19th, and citizens having means of conveyance were urged to assist in bringing away the refugees. Another train was soon expected from as well as men in distress, and needing assistance. Two hundred and fifty had arrived and five hundred more were expected.

DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO THE POOR.

From the Richmond Whig, May 25.

We learn that the distribution of supplies to the poor is not under the auspices of the City Council, as recently, but is supervised by a Committee of citizens, who have voluntarily undertaken to distribute dupes and appoint agents to furnish articles of subsistence to needy families. Whilst we award great credit to these gentlemen, we believe that they would achieve the event they have so much at heart, by a more formal organization. A meeting of all persons disposed to cooperate might be called, and an Association then organized with a President, Directors, Treasurer, &c. The effect on the public mind would be to stimulate donations, by conveying an assurance, which is now merely a presumption, that the mode of relief has been maturely systematized, and receives a proper degree of attention.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 15.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate matters in relation to the fall of New-Orleans, recently in session in Jackson, Miss., will meet to-day in this city, according to adjournment. The object of the adjourning to Charleston was to enable the witnesses to give the evidence of officers in the Department, who, under present circumstances, could not leave their posts. After examination of officers here, the Court will adjourn to Richmond to further prosecute the investigation. It is to be hoped that this important military question will be most rigidly investigated, and that blame, if any, will be laid at the proper door. The Court consists of the following gentlemen: Gen. STEVENS, President; Gens. DRAYTON and GARDNER, and Maj. FAGAN, Judge-Advocate.

AN UNEXPORTED VICTORY.

From the Mobile Register.

A private letter has been received from Sparta, Tenn., containing a dispatch from Gen. MORGAN, dated Monticello, Ky., May 12, 9 A. M., in which he says:

"I have met the enemy, 12,000 strong—the cavalry under WHEELER, the infantry under Gen. CARTER—and have repulsed them with heavy loss. They retreated across the Cumberland, leaving their baggage, camp equipage, &c., in my hands. They lost 300 drowned while crossing the river. I am on the field burying dead Yankees. My loss is light, considering two days' engagement."

A HOSTAGE.

From the Jackson Appeal.

Mr. W. BAKER, the regular telegraphic correspondent of the *Appeal* at Bentonia, was unfortunately captured by the Federals during their late raid into North Mississippi from Memphis. The telegraph office was entirely surrendered, and the messages found and burned, and no mention was given. Mr. BAKER, we are informed, will be held for exchange for Mr. BRAMHAMSON, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, who was captured at Vicksburgh some time since. We have taken steps to secure his exchange immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We find the following items in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 25th:

INCIDENT ON THE CARS.

Yesterday, shortly after the South-Side train had left Lynchburgh, an officer in charge of some prisoners bound for this city asked a dapper young gentleman aboard for "his papers." The young man evinced some confusion in his manner, and replied that he did not have any. He was thereupon asked what company and regiment he belonged to, and replied none. The officer then asked his name, when the party replied LELLA T. BATTE. The young gentleman proved to be a woman, dressed in boy's clothing. Miss BATTE said she came from Mercer County, Va. The reason for her eccentric conduct was not disclosed. She is young and pretty, and an accomplished lady. She was carried to Castle Thunder on her arrival at Richmond and furnished with proper apparel. She will doubtless be sent home as soon as her friends can be heard from.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Capt. GRAY, of Company H, Fifth Missouri regiment, arrived in Richmond yesterday in charge of 40 prisoners from Jackson, Miss. They were Indians and Illinois troops. In this lot of prisoners were two men, R. C. Pulsifer, of the Eighteenth Missouri (U. S.) regiment, and J. W. Hunt, of Company I, First Texas (U. S.) regiment. These men formerly belonged to our army, but deserted, joined the Yankees, and were captured and recaptured. They were sent to Castle Thunder for trial by Court-martial. Two Yankee officers, who were captured near Jackson, Miss., started to Richmond with the above lot, but when they reached Jackson, Miss., they, by some trick of the guard, had made their escape, their companions bearing with them.

GOING BACK!

A number of people are under the impression that if they could get a permit from Gen. GRANT, they could go to Richmond. Some of them have made such a request to Gen. GRANT. The General would very readily give a passport to every proper applicant; but Capt. BARNES, the Yankee officer, who has charge of the flags coming to City Point, has received the most positive orders from Washington to permit no one save Yankee soldier or Union refugee on the boats on pain of a court-martial. Persons going North must go by a land route known to the Yankees, or take the risks of falling into the hands of the enemy.

TAKE UP CARD.

WM. HAMMONS, who took French leave of his Yankee employers and sought this city as a place of refuge, was yesterday turned over by the military prison by order of the Secretary of War, on taking the oath of allegiance.

—JAMES A. ENGLE, a clerk, temporarily in a large auction house in Charleston, after pocketing a cool $12,000 of his employer's funds, made off to the steamship *Britannia*, for Nassau, leaving his adieux so coolly swindled.

—Capt. ARNOLD, of the Confederate army, first taken, confirmed by Commander at Knoxville, and sentenced to be shot, for killing Maj. ANDREW JOHNSON, since. Much sympathy is felt for him, and the entire Congressional delegation from Tennessee have interested themselves to procure his pardon.

—The Virginia Military Institute is at this time full to its utmost capacity, and numbers 220 cadets. From the two or three hundred applicants presenting for admission, it is proposed to increase this number to 300, probably to 350 cadets, by the extension of the accommodations.

—Four Colonels, viz: Col. SMITH, who fell at the battle before Richmond; Col. MARSHALL, second Manassas; Col. ATHERTON, late battle of Murfreesboro, and Col. PARKER, late battle on the Rappahannock, all resident on the same street in Abbeville, S. C.

—The Athens (Ga.) papers chronicle the death of Dr. M. A. WEAR, at his residence in that place, Thursday last, after a very short illness. Dr. WEAR was much devoted to Natural Science, and for ten years occupied a Professorship in the University of Georgia.

—The *Floridian* is advised that Gov. MILTON has succeeded in paying off the debts due by the State in Charleston and Savannah, without the slightest sacrifice, either of the credit or securities of the State.

—On the 20th inst., at Mobile, the flags on all the batteries were hung at half-mast, and half-hour guns were fired from sunrise to sunset, in honor of the memory of Gen. JOHNSON.

SAGUE & BRYANS, of Union Springs, Ala., are preparing to seize largely on the manufacture of ropes from moss.

—Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY has arrived in Mobile and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

The Capture of Col. Straight's Forces—A Detailed Narrative.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, May 23.

On yesterday and to-day the four regiments, the Third O. V. I., Fifty-First and Seventy-third Indiana, and the Eighth Illinois, which had formed the Streight expedition under the command of Col. STREAKER of the Fifty-first Indiana, reached here as paroled prisoners, and were, without delay, marched to Camp Chase, where they now are awaiting exchange and an order to return to the field. As there has been no intelligent Union account of their doings while in the enemy's country, yet published, I propose to give such facts relative to it as I have gleaned in conversation with them in the kindness of Colonel STREAKER, of Lieut. P. G. HAZARD, of the Seventy-third Indiana, who sent a brief memorandum of the operations of the expedition.

Your correspondents "Y. S." and "Eye" have already given you a detailed account of the fitting out of the command, and also what it did up to its departure from Tuscumbia, which is not necessary to be repeated here.

The expedition, did not number over 1,500 men, among which were two companies of Alabama cavalry. At 1 o'clock on the morning of April 27, Col. STREAKER and his force left Tuscumbia in a southeastern direction. The road was very bad, and it was only with great difficulty that they were able to proceed. The mules being none of the best, proved very troublesome, often throwing their riders, which was certainly a serious annoyance, if nothing more. On the way they saw a few rebels whom they captured without much trouble, and among the number was a Major. At Mount Rosea, a small place near the western borders of Lauderdale County, and about 35 miles from Tuscumbia, they confiscated a large number of horses and mules, together with a large quantity of meat belonging to the rebels, which lasted our men several days. At this place they encamped for the night, much to the discomfiture of a rebel woman, who endeavored to give our boys the skedaddling fever by blowing a horn to call VAN DORN's forces, which she said were near by, to come and chastise the Yankees for stealing her chickens. The old woman, finding that her ruse did not produce the effect she desired, soon quieted down, and behaved herself afterward in a becoming manner. During the night our pickets captured several rebels, who were well mounted and armed. On the morning of the 28th, Col. STREAKER detailed three companies of the Seventy-third Indiana to proceed on a scouting expedition, which they did with successful results. They were only gone during the forenoon, but they captured a large number of superior horses and mules, and also destroyed an army train of twenty wagons, which was loaded with meat. When these companies returned to the main command the line of march was taken up, but only an advance of ten miles was accomplished, without any event to relieve the monotony of the country through which they were passing. The next day, at 2 A. M., they resumed their course, which continued in a southeast direction, and before camping at night they had taken quite a number of teams loaded with corn and meat, which were being conveyed to the rebel armies.

Up to this time the enemy had not appeared in sight of our forces with any considerable strength. In truth, our men had taken about all the rebels who came within reaching distance, and they were not numerous. But the next day, April 30, demonstrated to the men the hazardousness of the expedition in which they were engaged; for the rebels had succeeded in gathering together a force sufficient to justify them in making an attack on the invaders. Col. STREAKER had encamped during the night at a place not far from Day's Gap. Our forces had just completed breakfast, and were about to resume their march, at then being 7 o'clock, when their rear picket was attacked by a force of rebels numbering at least one thousand, under the command of Col. MORGAN. At the spot where our forces were situated two roads met, and in so doing formed an acute angle. It was anticipated by Col. BAKER that when he received this place he would find down. Wonson in vicinity, with his command of cavalry, and thus he was prepared to meet attack upon Col. STREAKER; but in this he was sorely disappointed, for Wonson still had many miles to make before reaching the point of endeavors. Col. STREAKER soon saw that he could have matters his own way, so without hesitation he gave the command, "Forward, march," and thus give the appearance of retiring before the enemy. When he had proceeded about a mile and a half he selected an advantageous piece of ground, and he immediately drew up his men in line of battle, with the Third Ohio on the right, the Eighth Illinois the right centre, the Fifty-first Indiana the left centre, and the Seventy-third Indiana on the extreme left. By a bold move, the enemy endeavored to turn our left flank, but he made a most disastrous failure. The Seventy-third Indiana drove him back with great loss. Col. BAKER had planted on our right a battery, which was successfully charged by the Third Ohio. The fight lasted about two hours, but the rebels were defeated and made a hasty retreat. According to their own accounts, they had lost in the engagement seventy killed and wounded, while ours was not quite half of that number. Capt. SEXTON, commanding the Sixty-first Indiana, was mortally wounded while fighting bravely at the head of his men. Col. STREAKER had a horse shot from under him.

The Union forces resumed their line of march, which they continued uninterrupted until 4 o'clock P. M., as they were passing through Day's Gap. Gen. FOSTER, with six regiments of cavalry and several pieces of artillery, had reinforced Col. BAKER, and had assumed the command. With his four thousand men, Gen. FOSTER, without delay, started after our forces, and at Day's Gap he came up with the rear guard, which was composed of the Third Ohio. An attack was immediately made, and our advance, which was a mile and a half in front, lost no time in coming to the assistance of their comrades. The fight was severe, and it lasted until dark, when the rebels commenced firing and fell back a considerable distance. The loss of the rebels is not known. Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded, which includes

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Part Taken by Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a soldier in Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry division, are of interest:

"For your benefit of Christian comfort I am most obliged. I have not time to give details to God for almost a miraculous preservation from harm. On the night of the ever-memorable 1st of May, Pleasanton had been ordered up early in the afternoon to cooperate with Sickles, who had gained a fine position, and was steadily driving the enemy. To give you an clear notion as possible in the short space I have to write, I will explain that Howard's (Eleventh) corps had the right of our line, and was turned nearly perpendicularly to the plank road leading to Orange Court-house. Sickles's lines formed an obtuse angle with Howard's, lying nearly parallel with the road, and commanding the approach from Spotsylvania. Pleasanton, with a single horse battery, and also those small regiments of cavalry mentioned, our Second brigade, was behind Sickles's right. There being but little firing heard on the right, and pretty sharp fighting in our front, all supposed that was the theatre on which the bloody drama was to be principally played; but about Sunset we had advanced about two miles in magnificent style, carrying all before him, and we were pressing forward in chase of the flying rebels, as Art of Gen. Hooker came dashing up with the information that Jackson had "massed" in front of Howard, and requested Sickles to fall back at once to his support. Pleasanton, with his little band, at once returned to our former position near Howard's left, only in time to find that it had broken and was retreating in great disorder. No time was to be lost. The enemy were coming on to us with yells such as I supposed only demons could utter. Our handful of cavalry and battery stood in the gap, and Pleasanton was then a sight to admire. With the coolness with which you would sit down to your breakfast he made his dispositions, and in less time than it has taken me to tell you the enemy emerged from the woods in solid mass. Sickles was yet more than a rale a-head, in all appearance, to have an idea of cutting the entire army from a root, which would have thrown Bull Run entirely into the shade. By the way, the dastards displayed the American flag—Pleasanton's Aide-de-camp, Lieut. Tenbroek to advance and see what they were, fearing to make the fatal mistake of firing upon our own troops. His challenge was answered by a volley, and with yells they rushed on to meet a deadly hail of canister from Martin's battery, which had got into position but a moment before. Some other battery, which Pleasanton's aide had ordered forward, fired, were put in position on our right, with terrible effect in support. For half an hour the guns belched forth, and when they ceased the rebels had retired to a respectful distance, leaving on the field sufficient evidence of the severe punishment they had received, and Sickles had managed to gain his new position. The field was ours, and saved by Pleasanton. Though you may not find this in the newspapers as I have stated it, yet you may rely on it as truth. Gen. Sickles acknowledges the preservation of his left, and Hooker has made the same to the President in the presence of his leading Generals. I was on the field, and know that events occurred just as I have related them by general observation. One of our Staff was knocked of his horse right by my side, though not seriously hurt. How our General and all his Staff escaped without a scratch is a perfect mystery to us all. After passing through that action, I have made up my mind to not be in a fortnight wherever duty calls. A man is a fool (as well as a coward) who seeks a place of safety when shells and musketoes balls are flying around "promiscuous." Many in our rear were killed, while those nearer the enemy escaped. I must apologize for this hurried letter, as my time is very brief. I had no idea of writing more than a few lines in reply, but the subject carried me away."

Cavalry in the Battle at Chancellorsville.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO COL. DEVIN'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—The General Commanding takes this occasion to commend the conduct of the "Second brigade" and "Martin's" Sixth Independent New-York battery, in the late engagement near "Chancellorsville."

The distinguished gallantry of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment in charging the head of the enemy's column, advancing on the Eleventh corps, on the evening of the 2d inst., the heroism of the Sixth New-York regiment in cutting its way back to our own lines through treble the force of the enemy's cavalry on the 1st inst., and the coolness displayed by the Seventeenth Pennsylvania regiment in rallying fugitives and supporting the batteries (including Martin's) which repulsed the enemy's attack under "Jackson," on the evening of the 2d inst., have excited the highest admiration.

These noble feats of arms recall the glorious days of "Middletown," "Boonsboro," "Antietam," "Martinsburgh," "Upperville," "Barber's" and "Amosville," where the First brigade shared with us the triumphs of victory, and they will now, while exulting in this success, join in sorrow for the brave who have fallen.

The gallant "McVicar," the generous, chivalric "Keenan," with one hundred and fifty killed and wounded from your small numbers, attest to the terrible earnestness that animated the midnight conflict of the "second of May." A. PLEASANTON,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

To Col. Devin, Commdg. Second Cavalry Brigade.

The Sixty-sixth New-York in the Battle at Chancellorsville.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. G. R. MORRIS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. V., CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the recent movements of the army on the Rappahannock.

April 28, at about 3 o'clock A. M., the regiment broke camp and marched with the brigade, Gen. Zook commanding, about four miles to the right of Falmouth, where the brigade bivouacked for the night. This regiment was ordered on picket near Banks' Ford—the line connecting on the left with the pickets of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, extending along the bank of the Rappahannock, about two miles, and uniting with the pickets of the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Irish brigade, near Banks' Ford.

In compliance with orders, immediately on arriving upon the picket ground, I placed a strong guard upon two houses known as the "Enfield" and "Ramsdel" houses, with orders to allow no person to enter or leave either. The regiment picketed this line until about 10 o'clock midnight of the 30th, when, pursuant to orders the pickets and the guards on the Ramsdel house were drawn in, the guard at the Enfield house being left. The regiment then marched about seven miles, and joined the brigade about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, near United States Ford. About 12 o'clock M. of the same day, the brigade crossed the ford and bivouacked for the night, regiment, having been changed to the right of the line. This regiment then moved forward with the brigade about six miles to the other side of the river, and about 7 o'clock in the evening came up with the Fifth army corps, where it bivouacked for the night. About noon the next day, May 1, heavy firing being heard in front, the regiment moved forward with the division about four miles to a point near Chancellorsville, where the regiment advanced through the woods, having thrown out the right flank company, Capt. Bassford, as skirmishers, formed line of battle, and moved forward to a clearing on the crest of a hill behind a fence (wooden). Here the regiment took up position, and the left flank company, Capt. Davis, were ordered as skirmishers, with instructions to connect with the left of Capt. Bassford's company, for the purpose of covering our front, the line extending from the Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers on our left, and of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania on our right, having subsequently connected with our own line, the entire line of skirmishers was moved forward to the edge of the woods at the foot of the hill and to the brow of another hill immediately in front of the woods. Here our skirmishers opened a heavy fire of artillery upon our skirmishers, who, in compliance with orders from Gen. Zook, fell back to the edge of the woods, where they remained for about half an hour, when the enemy advanced upon them in line of battle, with a heavy line of skirmishers. Our skirmishers retired in good order, firing as they withdrew. The line of skirmishers having been withdrawn, I brought my command in good order by the right of companies to the hill and rested after the manner of which formed line of battle, supporting a battery in front of the Chancellor house. The enemy being driven back by the fire of our artillery, we were moved with the brigade to a wood on the left of the Chancellor house, where we formed line of battle, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, in which position we remained until about 9 o'clock the following morning (May 2), when, pursuant to orders, we were moved with the brigade to our former position in front of the Chancellor house. About daylight we were ordered with the rest of the brigade to the left, where we took up position in the woods, in advance of the battle, and Company D, Capt. McNaughton, thrown forward as skirmishers. About 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day we were ordered to take up position on the Fredericksburgh road, and throw up fortifications connecting the line of works on the left of the Chancellor house, having the Eighty-eighth New-York on our right, and the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania on our left; our position here was protected in front by a slight skirting of woods, and intended to receive a flank fire upon the enemy in case of a repulse. The intrenchments were completed in the face of a severe artillery fire from the enemy on our left flank. About 8 o'clock the same evening Gen. Hancock ordered me to report with my command to Col. Willis, in charge of the picket line, which I immediately did, marching the regiment outside of the intrenchments, down the Fredericksburgh road, in the rear of the picket line, which was posted along the Rappahannock River, to the right of the Fredericksburgh road, and connecting with the picket line of the First New-York (Lincoln) cavalry, which was posted on the left of the road. Here we remained until about 2 o'clock A. M. of the morning of May 3, when we were ordered to the rear, and joined our brigade, which had been ordered to the rear, and joined our brigade, which had been ordered to the rear, and joined our brigade, which had been

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 50
Five copies one year	8 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be

One copy one year	$1 00
Three copies one year	2 50
Ten copies one year	15 00
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to a late hour last night, no later official advices had been received from Gen. GRANT'S army. A dispatch received in Cincinnati yesterday, via Memphis—date not given—says no fighting had taken place since Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, and the gunboats were engaged in shelling the rest.

A gentleman, whose representations, we are assured, may be relied upon, who left the vicinity of Vicksburgh as late as Sunday last, gives an account of affairs in Gen. GRANT'S army calculated to correct the false impressions of the situation of that army which have been given the public by exaggerated telegrams. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack on their rear, and at the time he left were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison. The attack on the fortifications on Friday, the 22d, was not made by the entire army, as before reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which succeeded the principal rebel battery, but failed to capture it. Gen. GRANT'S base of supplies is on the Yazoo, and is perfectly secure. And, what is of extreme importance, reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required. Semi-official dispatches from Memphis reached the Government on Friday, with reports from Vicksburgh to the 25th—Monday. At that time nothing had been heard of Joe JOHNSTON.

Our Washington dispatches give the reports of persons arriving from the Rappahannock, that large columns of LEE'S army have been discovered in motion in the rear of their river front—one considerable body moving southward. The main movements, however, appear to be in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper. It is believed that LEE is making preparations to demonstrate on some part of our lines.

We learn from Washington that MOSBY'S guerrillas made their appearance yesterday at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with artillery, and destroyed a train standing on the track there, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars. Gen. STAHL subsequently attacked the rebels, and succeeded in capturing their artillery—two pieces—and several of the men. At last accounts he was in hot pursuit of the others, with a good prospect of catching them.

It is believed in Cincinnati that the Army of the Cumberland—Gen. ROSECRANS'—is in motion. No dispatches from Murfreesboro were received yesterday.

We have important intelligence from the Indian country this morning, which indicates serious trouble in Missouri once more, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent it. A considerable rebel force, under Gens. SLOAN, COOPER and MCINTOSH, supposed to be the advance of PRICE'S new army, crossed the Arkansas on the 20th near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS, commanding our forces in that vicinity, had a severe fight with them and succeeded in driving them back, though his force was greatly inferior. They are reported to number about 11,000, and were at last accounts massed on Col. PHILLIPS' front. Col. PHILLIPS has only 3,000 men and a battery, but is well fortified. Dispatches from Fort Leavenworth, received in Leavenworth, also state that a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, is approaching from the Southwest, with the intention of intercepting the trains on the way to New-Mexico. The forces on the frontier, under Gen. BLUNT, are believed to be inadequate to the task now before them.

The gunboat *Neosho*, commanded by Capt. John ROGERS, of Pittsburgh, has arrived at Wheeling, from Charlestown, on the Kanawha. Previous to leaving, the most valuable parts of the machinery in the salt works were removed, so that should the rebels get possession of them they will find them useless. Capt. ROGERS also caused to be removed from the works a large quantity of salt that had accumulated, but which could not be got to market.

Some days ago a party of Osage Indians went into Fort Scott for ammunition. They reported they had had a fight with the guerrilla MATHEWS, and had succeeded in killing him and twenty or twenty-five of his gang. A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Times* says: "They chopped off the heads of eighteen rebels and piled them up together. I did not learn that they took any prisoners. Indians understand bushwhackers tolerably well, and don't care about being bothered with them as prisoners of war, consequently they leave them in the *buck*, if found there."

The Government has finally determined to have sales of cotton by public outcry, in the City of Memphis, twice a month—on the first and third Mondays. The first sale will take place on the 15th day of next month. These sales will be under the general direction of the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, (Mr. MELLON,) and while they afford opportunities for honorable competition, the Louisville *Journal* thinks they will probably prove a sovereign cure for that fell disease known as "cotton on the brain."

It is stated that Secretary STANTON has ordered that all rebel officers out on parole be placed under close arrest, and no more paroles are to be granted until further orders.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool on the 21st and Londonderry on the 22d, arrived off Cape Race on Friday afternoon, and a summary of her news is telegraphed. Her advices, which are five days later, are politically unimportant. There was a great feeling of suspense regarding American affairs, and a desire to hear further news. Rumors of an armistice between the North and South had been dispelled by the *Glasgow*, which arrived out on the 23d. This created buoyancy in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices, which had been declining during the week, nearly recovered. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols for money 93¾.

Hon. J. D. VAN BUREN has received the appointment of Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, on Gov. SEYMOUR'S Staff.

Major M. K. CURZIE has been appointed Adjutant-General of the District of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth.

The Committee of the General Assembly of Kentucky, charged with superintending the interment of the remains of Gen. NELSON, at Camp Dick Robinson, have fixed upon the 17th of June next as the day for the ceremonies. The remains will be removed on the morning of the 14th of June to the Lexington and Louisville depot; thence to Lexington on the 15th; and thence to the camp at Hickman bridge on the 16th. Rev. Dr. R. CASSIENIA, President of Georgetown College, will deliver the oration.

The entire amount realized by the sale of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was half a million of dollars, the half of which will be distributed among the captors—the officers and crew of the steamer *Niagara*—as soon as the appeal taken to the Supreme Court is decided, should the decision of the Court below be sustained.

Flour was less active and less buoyant on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in good request, but at irregular prices. Oats were brisker and dearer. Pork was depressed and lower. Bacon was more active. Lard was heavy and declining. Freights.—Tallow and Molasses were actively sought after. Hay was plenty and salable at former rates. Whisky was quiet and rather heavy. Cotton was dull. Freights exhibited less animation, with 603 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

War and Religion.

If it is to be lamented that a state of civil war is impoverishing many of the established charities of the land, and occasioning in the army many defections from a previously moral and orderly life, it must be conceded that it has brought into exercise, if not into existence, other charities of a more practical sort, and furnished other characters till they shine as the pure gold of humanity. Missionary societies, foreign and domestic, Bible societies, tract societies, church organizations for numberless local objects, sectarian and secular, have found their incomes greatly reduced since the beginning of the rebellion. The "siftings" in numerous places of worship have fallen off; in hundreds of instances, especially in the Western rural districts, churches and meeting-houses have been closed; the "sheep" have wandered off in the war, and the "shepherds," having nothing left to tend, have followed them, seeking position and support in the army as chaplains. In their new posts many have ably reduced to practice the Christian duties they had so long taught, while others, leaping into the world's ways of wickedness, have brought dishonor on the profession of their lives.

We have at the present time not less, perhaps, than seven hundred regiments in the field. If we allow a chaplain to every regiment, (and there are but few in which the salary of a chaplain is not paid,) it will be seen that seven hundred preachers have left the civic field of gospel labor in pulpit and Sunday School, and are now in the discharge of the mixed duties of camp life, preaching to, praying with, and watching over the men while in camp, writing letters for soldiers, helping pitch tent and cook after a weary march, rallying the home-sick and soul-sick, and now and then, when the flesh as well as spirit is of a combative turn, taking a hand in skirmish and battle. As for consolations to the wounded and dying, there is little opportunity to offer either while the battle rages; and when the fight is over the hospital receives the sufferers, to which place of meditation or agony but few chaplains are able to follow.

It is lamented by the religious organs that ministers who have gone to the Army have not improved greatly in their spiritual character, nor enlarged the sphere of their usefulness. Certain it is, that notwithstanding their presence and their efforts to reform soldiers, the same demoralization that has attended armies in all ages of the world is noted in ours. Curses come in volleys from mouths that never uttered an oath at home. Chicken roosts are invaded without remorse by men who, previously to enlistment, would not have taken a pin's worth from a neighbor without permission. Nothing but the strictest discipline prevents every army in the field from becoming a ravaging, plundering horde; and this is true not of our armies only, but of those of the enemy—and not now only, but always. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, deeds have been and are daily committed, by the soldiery, of immorality and crime that savages alone might be expected to indulge in.

The chaplains do not succeed in preventing these works. They are not able to do so. They have not strength to buffet the strong current of passion and disorder that is the concomitant of war. After a brief effort to do so, in most cases they despair of the task, and drift with the sentiments of the camp, offering hardly a protest against the vices and peculiarities that prevail on every hand.

When we consider the effects of the war, from this high moral stand-point, we are enough, apparently, to discourage the consistent Christian. The paralysis of missionary enterprise, the closing of churches, the dispersion of congregations, the scattering of preachers and their resort to unclerical modes of life, and lastly, the defection of thousands of persons in camp from the faith that they professed and held in exemplary consistency in civil life—all argue the existence of what is styled "a very low state of religion" in the land.

This is doubtless one of the curses of the war, for which Christians should see how far they themselves may be responsible in past. There is no reason to suppose that the Christian world would suffer so profoundly from the war, if those professing to lead and instruct it were in no wise guilty of a spirit and practices deserving chastisement.

But while there is good ground for the humiliation of the Christian world in view of the afflictions that have come upon the Church, there is also reason to rejoice that the spirit of religion is shining out in beautiful splendor in practical charities that the necessities of the war give occasion for. Never before, in any age or country, has the same anxious care and attention been bestowed on the victims of war, as have been witnessed in the present civil strife. The soldier has gone forth surrounded by every comfort and safeguard that imagination could suggest a need for. When he breaks down and faints by the way, he is gathered up by new appliances of army convenience and cared for in hospitals whose excellence is without a parallel. In his wounds upon the battlefield he has not been left as a castaway, no longer useful to himself or his country, but tenderly borne away and nursed through weary weeks, months and years if need be, by the hands of faithful attendants, if so be he may be restored, even a wreck, to the home and family that loved him. The exhaustion generally of the nation is poured out upon the soldier, well or wounded; his wife and little ones are cared for, and their wants temporal, mental and spiritual, are ministered to. There has never been, since the first days of the Church, a more magnificent exemplification of that all-embracing Christian love and charity which teaches men to visit the fatherless and widow; to succor, help and comfort the distressed; to divide with the poor; to relieve the sick; to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, than has been witnessed in this country during the prevalence of the war. If there be effects to this honorable and blessed fact, in the lapse of some unworthy priests, and the defection of many professedly moral people from the ways of virtue, we may credit the latter to an inherent hypocrisy that has been led to throw off its cloak in the mad carnival of war, and yet claim for our people a substantial advance in virtue and true Christianity.

Railways and Romance.

The popular novelists have, thus far, only nibbled at the fruitful subject of railway financiering. DICKENS, at various times, incidentally, and LEVER, in more elaborate form, have made some use of the theme for public amusement or instruction; but there is a world of unexplored plottings, involving grotesque and tragic incident in about an equal degree, which a master hand might illustrate with great success.

In the absence of a skillful manipulator, the ground is partially occupied by certain of those drivellers who do the facetious work of the cheaper British monthlies. And to the aid of this class there has come a magazine which has, at least, a respectable history, and had once some character to lose. Evidently for the gratification of its animosity against this country, the editor of *Ebony* has admitted into the current number what is intended to be a cutting burlesque on the accepted mode of "engineering" American railway schemes in the London money market. The article is so fearfully stupid that we can only justify a reference to it on the ground of its supplying a convenient text for a timely allusion to one specimen of British railway "engineering," which might supply more ample scope for the satirists of *Blackwood*, than any railway financiering project of this country or of modern times.

First, however, as to *Blackwood* and its humor. The satirist calls his story "My Investment in the Far West," and he first introduces us to a small dinner party at his villa at Stamford Hill, where we meet Col. Coriolanus Sling—a "Yankee," of course; also, Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, a countryman of Sling's, and mixed up with him in a scheme for raising the wind on the prospectus of "The Great Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway." The Colonel brings his introduction from Cassius Cuttey, a former American Secretary of Legation, and the esteemed friend of the satiric writer in *Blackwood*, living, as we have seen, at a villa at Stamford Hill. The names of the American party, it will be noticed, are supposed to convey to the reader some notion of the satirist's humor; and in order to make the point of the thing more telling, we are supplied with specimens of the conversational powers of Col. Sling, after the following fashion—the host of Stamford Hill forgetting that he had previously told us that his own wife and his other female relations were intensely pleased with the Colonel's manner and address, an admission as candid as it is significant of the breeding and taste of the ladies in question. The heavy part of the dinner is supposed to be over, and the gentlemen of the party are enjoying their wine. The time is, therefore, extremely opportune to open out on the Great Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway, and, after some preliminary skirmishing, the two Americans are momentarily put off their guard by the British capitalist inquiring why they didn't ask the moneyed men of their own country to join in the great undertaking in question?

"Hush!" said Col. Sling, "walls have cartridges, and spies are always on the watch to report the words of Columbia's children. It is well known that your arbitrary Government has long adopted the wicked maxim, due to the crafty forethought of your Pitt, Earl of Rosslyn, that America's danger is England's opportunity."

Such is the style (we need quote no more of it) of the American Colonel, who undertakes to hoodwink the great British capitalist at Stamford Hill villa; who wins the regard of the ladies of the Stamford Hill family; who ultimately, in conjunction with Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, a morose and boorish ruffian, much coarser than his companion, succeeds in getting the said capitalist, and his friends, to invest largely in a moonshine railway beyond the Mississippi, and finally, who are caught (by a stroke of luck) in the act of decamping, after several intervening months, with the entire paid-up capital.

The manner in which the swindle is found out is too elaborately clumsy and stupid to permit us to follow it in detail. But our Stamford Hill have resolves to visit the United States and see for himself what are the prospects of the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway. He gets some scraps of information from various "Yankees" and Western men, but he has his eyes most thoroughly opened by the kindly and gentlemanly Lord of a General he meets out West. He is told, with great circumstantiality, that this General is of a good Virginia family—truthful, and therefore different from his countrymen in the Northern States; a man, indeed, whose breeding and style and tone are unmistakable. This excellent and gentlemanly person tells the British capitalist not only all he specially wants to know; but he opens up for him a broad field of philosophic speculation, bearing on the innate differences of character which have led to the existing civil war. The "habits, principles and aspirations" of the two peoples were found, on conversation with the Virginia General, to be all different; and that explained, first, how the amiable capitalist of Stamford Hill had been swindled out of his money, and next, how, likewise, the rebellion came to pass.

The facility with which our satirical friend brings his premises and conclusions into harmony is almost as marvelous as the unutterable dullness of his humor and the pointlessness of his satire.

But if *Blackwood* is anxious to pursue this theme of railway swindling, we can tell him where he may find a subject on which a really clever satirist might found a story not only marvelous, but truthful. If he will seek the confidence of the present Governor of British Guiana, he will be able to learn how three penniless adventurers from the neighboring Canadian Provinces—barely more than ten years ago—entered the London money market with a railway scheme far more formidable than the Nauvoo and Nebraska Road; how they formed a conspiracy first with a notorious English railway jobber, and afterward with the financial agents of the Provinces; how they pledged the faith of the Parliament and Government of their country, without even the semblance of authority, to pay 10 per cent. dividends; how they dragged thousands of unsuspecting people, widows, orphans and aged clergymen, into their villainous schemes; how they pushed on, and lied, and swindled, and cheated, until they had raised in one form or another actually $60,000,000—on not one farthing of which has any interest been paid, and the whole of which may be said to be sunk to the depths of perdition. Let *Blackwood* get these facts from the British Governor already referred to—the chief of the three conspirators, who first became millionaires, and afterwards rose to high official distinction under the Crown, as the reward of their plundering dexterity. Let him get these worthies for the chief characters in his next story. They will put Col. Coriolanus Sling and Dr. Titus A. C. Bett to the blush at the very opening of the plot. Let *Blackwood*, moreover, employ for the occasion some chap who is at least one degree above downright stupidity. The story, we suggest, is too rich to be committed to a jackass.

The Bloody Siege of Vicksburgh.

Whatever may be the issue of the conflict that has been, and perhaps still is raging, in and around Vicksburgh, there can scarcely be a doubt that it will take its place on the page of history as one of the most desperate, stubbornly contested and bloody, that has ever been fought. Commencing with the fight at Big Black River, twelve miles in the rear of Vicksburgh, and coming down to the latest struggles in the trenches that we have any account of, it will be found that there has been a fortnight of battle and siege, with artillery at close quarters, with musketry and with the bayonet, and in the hand-to-hand encounters that stunning attacks consist of. According to all accounts Gen. GRANT'S army moved up to the investment of Vicksburgh with irresistible determination and unflinching valor—SHERMAN'S corps on the right, McPHERSON'S in the centre and McCLERNAND'S on the left—each to its appointed place, with the steadiness of veterans of a hundred fields. And after they had reached the base of the hills on whose heights the enemy rested, confident in the strength of their batteries, the work was renewed and has been continued with a purpose inflexible as fate, our men taking no account of wounds or death, but closing up every breach in their ranks and pressing on to grasp what they felt to be a foreordained victory.

We know that our brave troops have been fighting against fearful disadvantages. They have had to climbs hills whose slopes were swept in every direction by direct and enfilading fires from well-covered and well-served artillery. They have had to clear rifle-pits, from which lines of rifles first delivered into their ranks murderous fires at close range. They have had to charge over breastworks that gleamed with sheets of living flames from cannon and musketry. We have had some experience on the Rappahannock of the fatality of a battle conducted under such circumstances. The unhappy fight at Fredericksburgh was something like it. But BURNSIDE'S army was only a few hours under the concentrated fire of the hill batteries and the musketry from the division lying behind that fatal stone wall. And BURNSIDE recrossed the river 10,000 weaker than he went over.

We know how different has been the contest at Vicksburgh as to duration. Day after day our troops have faced the same terrible fortifications—one line taken only to find another as formidable within, and that taken only to find a third frowning grimly upon them.

But our army and its brave officers have never contemplated aught but a decisive victory—cost what it may. They have gone forward to take Vicksburgh. They seem to breathe the spirit to take it, though every man in the army should lay down his life in the attempt. The manner in which they have proceeded thus far leads us to believe that nothing short of the practical annihilation of the heroic army will prevent the realization of their aim and the country's hope.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—At the breaking out of the war, there were just half a million slaves in Virginia to twice that number of white people. A gentleman, a native and resident of Virginia, who lives close to the rebel lines, and has had excellent opportunities to learn the condition of affairs in that State, assures us that at least two-thirds of its slave population have been carried from it, or have decamped from it since the rebellion began. Probably not less than seventy of eighty thousand have freed themselves, or been freed by the advance of our armies; while tens of thousands have been sent down to the Carolinas or Georgia to save them from the contingencies of war. Besides all these, some twenty thousand have been taken from their owners, and are employed in various services connected with the rebel army or the war.

If these statements even approximate accuracy, it will be seen that the negro element is being pretty rapidly eliminated from the Old Dominion. There have not been as small a number of slaves within her borders for a hundred years past as there is now.

The Conscription—Freemen in Trouble.

The Copperhead evening organ was careful last night to inform its readers of a further invasion of the liberty of the citizen by a party of civil and military officials. During the afternoon of yesterday, a company of gentlemen, of the order vulgarly termed *bummers*, were peacefully enjoying themselves in a public bar-room near the Old Bowery Theatre, when an enrolling clerk entered the house in pursuance of his duties. Having taken the names of the proprietor and his regular boarders, the clerk, in conformity with his instructions, was proceeding to enroll the less solvent *habitués* of the place, when the latter showed signs of resistance, which ultimately led to their arrest by a Provost-Marshal's guard; not, however, before they had roughly handled the civil officer, and turned him forcibly into the street.

The case may not possibly be followed up by a public demonstration; but it nevertheless has its hardships. The life of the bummer has its pleasures, as some of their party organs may possibly have happened to learn from experience. It is a life, at least, which appears to be steadily and consistently followed; and we are bound, therefore, to suppose that the gentlemen arrested, yesterday, for resisting the preliminary process of enrollment, felt very keenly the invasion of their rights. The trouble, however, is that we see no means of special exemption for them. Their organs might, however, afford them some measure of consolation by quoting, textually, that portion of the Conscription act which exempts from military service that particular class of citizens who have, at any period of their lives, done service in any of the State Reformatories.

The prophesied resistance to Conscription laws—it is worth noticing—comes almost exclusively from the trading interest which these recusant Bowery gentlemen patronize, to the exclusion almost of every other craft or profession. Get even but momentarily into the precincts of a *bummer's* retreat, and you will get as complete a summary of the constitutional objections to the conscription as you will find in even the best-informed journals of the Copperhead persuasion. So truly, indeed, is this the case, that it becomes impossible to say that the instincts of human beings, even in conditions of the gravest financial embarrassment, will become so blunted as to make them indifferent to the immunities of citizens. We submit, however, to those who so eagerly parade these grievances, that the safety of their clients from service lies mainly, if not exclusively, in one of the exemption clauses of the act itself, to which an early appeal should be made.

THE CITY HALL PARK.—There is a very great difference, these Summer days, between the appearance of City Hall Park and Union Park. Union Park, with its luxuriant and verdant grass plots, its heavily-foliaged, nicely-kept trees, its singing birds, its fountain, its tidy domestics and troops of romping children—all these things of a pleasant afternoon give it a cheerful and animated aspect. But the condition and appearance of City Hall Park is a disgrace to the City. In all that part of it fronting the City Hall, the grass has been completely trampled out of existence; the trees are scarred and battered, and many of them withered; the guard-chains which inclose the grass plots have nearly all been broken down and carried off; while the irregular and vile-looking rows of wooden chain-posts stand in dismal disconsolateness. Foul and ragged recruiting-tents are pitched here and there and everywhere; and the desolate and mournful aspect of the region is only relieved by a touch of the fragi-comic, in the presence of that awful bit of brown-stone blasphemy in which the metropolis caricatures the Father of his Country. The dirty children and hard-faced boys who hang around the Park, and fight in it, seem to partake of the spirit of the place and grow continually more foul and desperate.

We urge—we were about to say the conscript fathers of the City, but we prefer not to speak of the conscription—we urge the venerable fathers of the Common Council to take a look at the Park, in which the municipal Senate-House stands—to take a look at it through their artistic and æsthetic eyes and faculties. Is it not offensive and pitiful?

It is not likely that we shall again have the Park in its gay garb of olden time, with its green-sward, flowers and fountain; and it would probably be as well to make in it the few alterations needed to convert it into an open level public walk or esplanade. Let the chain-posts and other encumbrances be taken up, and the whole space made into a smooth, level floor; let the dead trees be cut down, and those not yet dead be trimmed and put in order; let the lamp-posts be properly arranged. If we must have recruiting tents in the Park, let the Common Council insist that they shall at least be respectable ones, and planted in proper positions; let the caricature of WASHINGTON be at least capsized and put in a recumbent posture, if there be any natural, national or municipal law forbidding its removal from the Park; and let the numerous other improvements which suggest themselves to every man of taste or feeling on looking at the Park, be made. It need cost nothing. The wood alone that might be got from the chain posts and decayed trees would pay all the expenses. What Aldermen or Councilmen, who has a soul for high art, and the glory of the Metropolis, will move in the matter?

The Prussian Cabinet and the Lower Chamber.

Never, during the height of his power, did STRAFFORD dare to treat with such insolence the Commons of England as M. von BISMARK and his colleagues show toward the Prussian Deputies. The Government are evidently bent on provoking an outburst on the part of the Lower Chamber, and if they fail to do so, the fault will not be theirs. Hardly a question has of late been brought forward in that assembly on which one or other of the Ministers has not heaped insult on the popular Deputies. When the motion of M. TWESTEN, touching Schleswig-Holstein, was under discussion, M. von BISMARK told the House that if the Government thought proper to go to war with Denmark, it would do so whether the members of that body approved of the act or not, although constitutionally the said Government could raise neither a thaler nor a soldier for any such purpose, without the consent of the Chambers. This was a tolerably audacious expression of contempt for the Deputies, but the Minister-President had not yet given full vent to his insolence, and at a subsequent period of the day, the Deputies had to endure another slight at his hands. Von BISMARK'S second breach of policy and good manners was occasioned thus: It is customary for some at least of the Ministers to be present during every important debate. All of them, however, chancing to be absent at the time referred to, Dr. VIRCHOW proposed that the Chamber should in consequence adjourn. Whereon the Minister-President suddenly reentered from an adjoining apartment, and assured honorable members that the debate might continue, as he could hear outside every syllable uttered there. The *sang froid* of the Premier roused the ire of one of the Deputies, who remarked that such conduct was highly disrespectful to the House, which had assembled not to be thus trifled with, but to transact the nation's business. This reproof, however, did not disconcert his Excellency in the least, and he replied that he cared not what the Deputy thought of his conduct or language, that he thanked Heaven the gentlemen were blessed with such strong voices, since he could at once listen to their eloquent strains, and engage in official duties which would not brook delay. The Minister, in the absence of his colleagues, was bound to attend during the sitting of the Chamber, and his withdrawal before the close of the debate was an insult to the Deputies; but it was not the act itself, so much as the insolence of his deportment and his bantering tone, while justifying it, that provoked their indignation.

We have yet another illustration of the arrogance of the von BISMARK Cabinet. In this case, the War Minister comes under notice. Not only do the Prussian Ministers claim to make war or peace, to raise money or troops, without the consent of the Chambers; not only do they claim the right of absenting themselves from its sessions at pleasure; but they contend that they are entitled, even when taking part in its discussions and enjoying its protection, to be exempt from the control of its presiding officer. This question was brought to a test during the late debate on military law. M. von ROON, the Secretary of War, having made some statement which demanded the correction of the President, refused to give way to that functionary, affirming that the Constitution authorized the members of the Government to speak in the Chamber; that its President had no jurisdiction over them, and that, being in possession of the floor, he should not be prevented from saying all he had to say. The presumption of the Minister, had, however, carried him too far. The patience of the House was at length exhausted, and the President promptly put an end to the scene, by ordering an adjournment.

The conduct of the Prussian Cabinet is as foolish as it is tyrannical. They cannot give the stamp of legality to one of their measures without the assent of the Lower Chamber, and yet, instead of studying to propitiate it, their whole aim has been to exasperate and alienate it. Though they affect to contemn the popular branch of the Diet, however, it is very evident that they hate and fear that body more than they despise it. They so often lay themselves open to its censure that the rigid surveillance exercised by its members over their actions is excessively disgusting to men of their pretensions.

After the cross-examination which the Minister of the Interior had recently to undergo in the Chamber, touching the arbitrary quartering of Russian refugees on the burghers of Inowrazlaw, and the exposure there made of the Cabinet's subservience to the Czar, it is not wonderful that von BISMARK and his colleagues should desire a pretext for getting rid of those censors who so delight in ferreting out ministerial delinquencies.

The President's adjournment of the Chamber, in consequence of the insubordination of M. von ROON, will probably lead to a crisis. The Ministers have refused to attend its sessions unless the President will renounce his right to control them during debate, and, as the President will not consent to renounce this power, the Chamber and the Cabinet are at a deadlock.

That M. von BISMARK may avail himself of this pretext for counseling a dissolution, is not improbable; but as hardly any of his measures have passed the House, it is much more probable that, if the President persists in standing up firmly for the rights of his office, the Premier will ultimately abandon his position, and suffer the Deputies to resume the performance of their duties.

Why are we Defeated?

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has of late been exploiting the theory that the reason the Army of the Potomac was defeated at Chancellorsville, and the reason it has been defeated in so many campaigns, is that the soldiers do not fight as well as the rebels. It has recently been backed up in its position by the opinion of a Massachusetts officer who was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, carried to Richmond, and has recently been exchanged. It is rather a curious theory certainly to preach in New-England; after what we have seen and heard of the valor and endurance of the troops from that section. But as this officer suffered himself to be taken prisoner by the rebels instead of fighting to the death, it is interesting to hear what he says for and against those of his kidney. After mentioning the circumstances under which he was taken prisoner, he continues:

Besides a great many reasons are given for our most disgraceful and disastrous defeat at Chancellorsville. There is only one real reason, and that the simplest possible. Our army didn't fight as well as the rest of our enemies. *We had every possible advantage.* Our numbers more than doubled theirs, till Longstreet reinforced them; and then, while they bring their forces up to 160,000 to oppose our 130,000. Indeed, it would now seem that Longstreet didn't come up at all. We had the advantage of position, and an inconsiderable amount of intrenchment. Gen. Hooker's plan was admirably arranged and excellently carried out, until the fighting took place. He exposed himself in the hottest place of danger, and set an electrifying example of heroism to the whole army. The terrible loss of life among our generals shows that, on the whole, they were not found sneaking at their posts of duty. We had men enough, well enough equipped, and well enough posted, to have devoured the ragged, imperfectly armed and equipped host of our enemies from off the face of the earth. Their artillery horses are poor, starved frames of beasts, tied on to their carriages and caissons with odds and ends of rope and strips of rawhide. Their supply and ammunition trains look like a congregation of all the crippled California emigrant trains that ever escaped off the desert out of the clutches of the ravaging Comanche Indians. The men are ill-dressed, ill-equipped, and ill-provided for a set of raiders; but a man, if he happens to be an enemy, even when he is a prisoner and can't help it. And yet they have beaten us fairly, beaten us all to pieces, beaten us so easily that we are objects of contempt even to their cleanest private soldiers, with no shirts to hang out of the holes in their pantaloons, and cartridge boxes tied round their waists with strands of ropes. I say they beat us easily, for there hasn't been much of a fight up here on the banks of the Rappahannock; other all, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. There was an awful noise, for I heard it. There was a tremendous amount of powder exploded, for I saw the smoke of it ascend up to heaven. There was a vast amount of running done "faced by the rear rank," but I cannot learn that there was, in any part of the field, much real fighting. I have seen men from every part of the ground fought over—men from almost every division of the army—and have inquired diligently what every vestige of conflict and not one of them all had seen a great deal of spirited fighting, though a good many had heard a vast amount of it. The particular brigade or regiment or company of each man was captured because the enemy appeared in vast numbers on their flank or in their rear. They didn't fight much because they were so unfortunately situated or surrounded that there wasn't easy use in retreating. I never heard of so much cross-firing and enfilading fire, and never in the war, in all the stories of battles with which I am acquainted. Do you point to the big lists of the killed and wounded—15,000 or 20,000 on our side—as evidence of the desperateness of the encounter? I tell you that when men get up and run out of their rifle-pits and breastworks like a flock of sheep, instead of staying in and defending them, not only men deserve to be shot, but, as an actual matter of fact, they do get hit and killed about four-fold more than if they did their duty soldierly duty like men.

Am I saying things that ought to be beneath cover of school? That had better be smoothed over and explained away? I'm not certain about that. I think people ought to understand somewhere about where the truth lies, and I do not think soldiers ought to be cuddled and told that men never fought more gallantly on the face of the earth, and the victory would have been theirs if their officers hadn't mismanaged, when as a matter of fact their officers gallantly did their duty and were left to be killed or captured on the field because their men deserted and ran away from them—mind, I don't mean to say that this was very generally the case in the late battle. But I do mean to say that according to my best information and belief the great Eleventh corps of our army, attacked by an inferior force of the enemy, gave way with only a shadow of resistance and ran out of their intrenchments like a parcel of frightened deer, thus making a great gap in our grand line of battle and demoralizing all our good arrangements, and opening the way for the disasters that followed. And from all I can learn the Twelfth corps didn't do much better, and though a very large portion of the army did their duty very fairly, I have yet to learn of any considerable body of troops that displayed that real gallantry and determination to win which only can restore a losing battle and atone for the disgraceful flight of the cowards and panic-stricken. I know of whole regiments and brigades, long and heavy lines of battle, that gave way before lines of the enemy as thin and straggling as hardly to be considered more than skirmishers. I saw regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade of those corps I have mentioned come pouring back through our reserves till they covered acres and acres of ground, enough to have given a strong regiment all the ranks in Virginia, and only breaking our lines and telling such cock-and-bull stories of being cut to pieces in front and surrounded and attacked in the rear as carried evidence of their absurdity on the very face of them, till I could have cried for shame and grief to be obliged to acknowledge myself as belonging to the same army.

Still, in spite of all I have said, it is by no means the truth that our men are a parcel of cowards and poltroons. They are as brave as the average of people are, and we have seen that they can and do fairly fight in such a common-sense way as they do. Shall I tell you now one of our lines of battle engaged? They go in in fine style, steadily, in a good line and without any flinching, talk as what is held to be a desirable point, and at the command commence firing, standing, kneeling, or lying down, as may be ordered. Then, as in all their previous training, they have been taught to load and fire as rapidly as possible. Sometimes their lines remain quite; they rather like to fight with all fury, every man firing with his neighbor so as the number of cartridges he can ram into his piece and spill out of it. The smoke arises in a minute or two so you can see nothing where to aim. The noise is deafening and confusing to the last degree. The impression gets around of a tremendous contest going on. The men in the vicinity suffer sorely, and the enemy's good fire is by and by seen to get hotted and won't go off, and the cartridges begin to give out. The men have become tired with their furious exertions and the excitement and din of their own firing, and without knowing anything about the effect produced upon the enemy, very likely having scarcely had one glimpse of the enemy at all, begin to think they have fought about enough and it is nearly time to retire. Meanwhile the enemy, lying quietly a hundred or two yards in front, crouching on the ground or behind trees, answer our fire very leisurely, as they get a chance for a good aim, fetch out one shot to our 200, hitting about as many as we do, and waiting for the wild tornado of ammunition to pass over their heads, and when our heat of fighting is pretty much over they have only commenced. They probably rise and advance upon us with one of their unearthly yells as they see our fire slackens. Our boys, finding that the enemy has survived such an avalanche of fire as we have rolled it upon him, conclude he must be invincible, and being pretty much out of ammunition, retire. Now, if I had charge of a regiment or brigade, I'd put every man in the front rank with a musket in his hand, fired more than twenty rounds in any one battle, I wouldn't let them carry more than their cartridge-box full (forty rounds,) and have them understand that that was meant to last them pretty much through a campaign, and in every possible way would endeavor to banish the Chinese style of fighting with a big noise and smoke, and imitate rather the backwoods style of our opponents.

Whenever we choose to defeat the Armies of the rebels, we can do so, and we don't need 500,000 more men to do it with either. There are men enough in Hooker's Army now to march straight through to Richmond. Too many men are only in hospitals. There isn't the general living who has shown his ability to manage properly, certainly, more than a hundred thousand men. All we have to do is to make up our minds not to run before an equal number of the enemy, to keep that and take our ammunition to shoot something besides trees with, and when the Rebels ask us we don't run away they will.

Arrival of Gen. Sickles.

Maj. Gen. SICKLES, accompanied by two members of his Staff, Maj. H. E. TREMAIN and Capt. J. MATTHEWS, arrived in town last evening.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 29.

The steamer *Sonora*, Capt. LAFFINE, arrived today from Panama, with the New-York mails and passengers.

A fire occurred at Marysville yesterday, resulting in the destruction of a stable and ten horses. The Pacific Hotel and a grocery store adjoining were partially demolished.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Albany, Oregon, on the 24th inst. Loss $17,000.

(*Special Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange, Fire-street, New-York.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30—12 M.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived to-day, bringing $120,000 in treasure from Oregon and $18,000 from British Columbia.

(The above dispatch came through to-day in one hour.)

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mosby's Guerrillas at Catlett's Station.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Their Subsequent Defeat by Gen. Stahl.

Capture of Two Pieces of Artillery and a Number of the Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS!

Mosby's guerrillas made their appearance to-day at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and this time with artillery, which was brought to bear with effective force on one of the trains standing on the track there. Two cars and a locomotive were destroyed.

It is certain, however, that Gen. STAHL otherwise gave the guerrilla chieftain the soundest thrashing he has yet received, capturing his artillery (two pieces,) and a number of his men. At last accounts the Union cavalry force was in hot pursuit, expecting to catch the rest.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Private JAMES E. FREE, for desertion from Co. I, One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, was sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be shot. The President remitted the sentence, and ordered the prisoner to be restored to duty.

Corp. Sr. CLAIR LANGHAM, Seventh regiment Maryland Volunteers, found guilty of attempt to excite mutiny, and of desertion, was sentenced to be shot. The President commuted this sentence to imprisonment for one month.

ALEXANDER STRONG, a citizen of Norfolk, for stealing fire to the store of Jesse H. Kane, and stealing goods from it, has been sentenced to be shot, and will be executed under Gen. DIX's orders.

CHARLES H. HAMM, a citizen of New-Orleans, formerly a member of the Crescent City regiment, having been found guilty of being a spy, was sentenced to be hung, but the President commuted this punishment to imprisonment on Ship Island during the war.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissory notes made payable nominally on demand and stamped as demand notes, (at the rate of one per cent. for every $100 or any fractional part thereof,) but given and received with an understanding between the parties that demand of payment will not be made within thirty-three days from date, are in fraud of the law, are not appropriately stamped, and where issued on or after June 1, 1863, and not paid within thirty-three days from date, will be invalid and of no effect.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

Medical Inspector, Dr. G. E. JOHNSON has recently inspected the corps hospitals of Aquia and Potomac Creeks, and will soon submit to the department a detailed report. These hospitals exhibit a remarkable exemption from mortality in the operations. This is attributed to the excellent physical condition of the officers and men previous to the battle, as well as to the completeness of the arrangements and skillful attendance in the hospitals. Scarcely a case of amputation has terminated fatally. An amputation of the hip joint was performed in the second division, first corps hospital; an operation which is almost invariably followed by death, and consequently has, it is said, been discarded in European and American surgery. The patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

A PRESENTATION.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the New-York Ninth State Militia, to-day, presented Dr. CHARLES J. NORMOYLE, Chief Surgeon of the Second division, First corps, with a superb American chronometer and massive chain, valued at $200, in appreciation of his character and services while Surgeon of their regiment. The occasion was the second anniversary of that gallant regiment's departure from home in the service of their country. The Ninth have suffered severely during the war. Gen. ROSEBOOM, commanding the division, together with his staff, were present.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The Army of the Cumberland Believed to be in Motion—Gen. Burnside to Take the Field Soon.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

There are no later advices from Murfreesboro.

It is believed that the Army of the Cumberland is in motion.

Gen. BURNSIDE will soon take the field. Gen. HAUPPT has issued Order No. 1, assuming command of the troops in Kentucky, except the Ninth army corps and Gen. CASTLE'S division, with headquarters at Lexington. Brig.-Gen. DAVIS has charge of the railroad and depot guards throughout the State.

Our loss in the skirmish at Norman's Ferry, on the Cumberland, on the 27th, was eight men and nine horses. Lieut.-Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky cavalry, crossed the Cumberland afterward, and captured one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, five men and eleven horses.

THE BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR MIDDLETON, TENN.

(*Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.*)

HEADQUARTERS, May 25, 1863.

I gave you by telegraph a short account of the night attack made by our cavalry on the enemy's camp near Middleton, on the morning of the 21st. Through the kindness of Gen. STARKE and Col. MINTY, the latter commanding the First brigade, which sustained the brunt of the fight, I am enabled to glean, from official reports, the following details: On the night of the 21st, at 3 o'clock, Gen. STARKE started out on the Rolsen pike in the direction of Middleton, to a small village about three miles west of Fosterville, on the old stage route leading from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville. The forces composing the expedition were the First and Second brigades of Gen. TURNER'S cavalry division, the former consisting of the Fourth Michigan, Third Indiana, Seventh Pennsylvania, and Fourth regular regiments, under the command of Col. R. H. G. MINTY; and the latter composed of the Third and Fourth Ohio cavalry and the Fifth regiment Indiana mounted infantry, and commanded by Col. LONG. Leaving the pike to avoid obstructions that, posted on the road, the column proceeded unquestionably through an unfrequented region, broken by gullies and ravines, obstructed by brush, and traversed by serpentine water courses. Two natural barriers intervening impeded the progress of the column at first with the night, the darkness and the fog; but the difficulties were overcome, and the column reached the village at daybreak, and charged through it, driving the rebels in confusion to strike terror into a drowsy town, and scattering the frightened Abolitionists. The First brigade, with the Fourth Michigan, under the Eighth Commander, who, sabring his way out, cleared a passage, and, back the Fourth guard, who retired with a large number of prisoners. The Fourth Michigan, on the alert, attracted by the tumult, dashed forward at a furious gallop, charged through the town and a mile beyond into the camp of the enemy. The rebels, by this time had formed in line of battle on the opposite side of an open field and in the edge of the forest skirting it. Discovering them, the Michiganders fired a few volleys at them, which emptied several saddles, and prepared to charge. The Confederates, mounted on the fleetest of their horses then in their rear, refused to accept a charge, wheeled about and took to the woods and glades. The Third Indiana, in the meantime, had charged in the direction of Fosterville. The few rebels they found only bagged, in consequence, there, and retreated. The second brigade moved forward when the action began, but the enemy, gaining a mile in advance, had fled, clothing guns, ordnance stores, and everything left on the ground, and, with over 200 serviceable horses and 75 prisoners, took up a line of march for Manchester. The rebels, collecting in considerable force, followed us for several miles, firing on our rear guard and severely wounding quite a number of our men. Col. LONG, with the Second brigade, brought up the rear, and sustained a loss of eight wounded by shots from the enemy following. Reporting to Gen. STARKE that our rear was being continually annoyed, the Fourth Michigan was placed in ambush. The column came and the enemy approaching, followed closely behind, firing at us. When within easy musket range the Fourth Michigan rose and poured in a volley that played out heavy in the rebel ranks, and they withdrew to trouble us no more.

The charge of the advance guard was a brilliant affair, and reflects great credit on Lieut. O'CONNOR, who led the van, and only retired when the enemy in superior force moved forward to oppose him. In this action we lost the daring and gallant Lieut. WOOD.

EASTERN KENTUCKY.

HUNTSMAN MARSHALL ARRESTED AND SENT TO RICHMOND.

(*From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 28.*)

From a letter received in Covington yesterday, from Maj. JAS. L. FOLEY, of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, dated to camp near Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., May 21, we make the following extracts:

We are still in camp quiet. Nothing exciting has transpired. The morning's paper from Louisville contains last week has returned with some thirteen prisoners—one Captain, two Lieutenants, and several officers of inferior grade. The scouts had three or four skirmishes, with no loss on our side. Carter and Morgan Counties are now comparatively free from any regularly organized force of rebels; yet the loyal home feeling seems to give that country some trouble. We are gradually driving these fellows out, and hope in a short time to have the country in good order restored. A Confederate soldier came into my lines yesterday, and gave himself up. He belongs to the Fifth Kentucky (rebel) infantry, commanded by Col. H. HAWKINS, who is at present encamped near Whitesburgh, with his force of some 500 men and six pieces of artillery. HUNTSMAN MARSHALL was arrested before he left, and sent to Richmond as a prisoner. The charges against him are treason and disloyalty to the Confederate States. In fact, it has been asserted by several individuals, in the strongest possible manner, that he is the author of the rebel claim. Gen. TURNER was ordered to follow, in supporting distance, with the First brigade. Reaching a point where the road forked with another leading to the right, Gen. TURNER sent the balance of the Fourth Regular and the Seventh Pennsylvania to the left, and the Fourth Michigan, followed by the Third Indiana, took the road to the right, leading to Middleton. Gen. STARKE, in the meantime, with the advance guard, had held steadily toward the point designated by the guides as the camping ground of the enemy. The town was situated about a mile from Middleton, in a dense cedar glade, and the forces were so disposed that it was necessary to pass through the grounds occupied by the First Alabama to reach the camp of the Eighth Confederate. Having alarmed the sentries, and anxious to surprise the enemy asleep, Gen. STARKE ordered the Anderson Guard forward. No time was lost. In a twinkling Lieut. O'CONNOR was at their head, and the two companies, with drawn sabres, were dashing forward with a yell, that was alone sufficient to strike terror into a drowsy foe, and scattering the frightened Abolitionists. The Eighth Confederate, who, sabring their way out, cleared a passage, and, back the Fourth guard, who retired with a large number of prisoners. The Fourth Michigan, on the alert, attracted by the tumult, dashed forward at a furious gallop, charged through the town and a mile beyond into the camp of the enemy. The rebels, by this time had formed in line of battle on the opposite side of an open field and in the edge of the forest skirting it. Discovering them, the Michiganders fired a few volleys at them, which emptied several saddles, and prepared to charge. The Confederates, mounted on the fleetest of their horses then in their rear, refused to accept a charge, wheeled about and took to the woods and glades. The Third Indiana, in the meantime, had charged in the direction of Fosterville. The few rebels they found only bagged, in consequence, there, and retreated. The second brigade moved forward when the action began, but the enemy, gaining a mile in advance, had fled, clothing guns, ordnance stores, and everything left on the ground, and, with over 200 serviceable horses and 75 prisoners, took up a line of march for Manchester. The rebels, collecting in considerable force, followed us for several miles, firing on our rear guard and severely wounding quite a number of our men. Col. LONG, with the Second brigade, brought up the rear, and sustained a loss of eight wounded by shots from the enemy following. Reporting to Gen. STARKE that our rear was being continually annoyed, the Fourth Michigan was placed in ambush. The column came and the enemy approaching, followed closely behind, firing at us. When within easy musket range the Fourth Michigan rose and poured in a volley that played out heavy in the rebel ranks, and they withdrew to trouble us no more.

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ADMIRAL WILKES' SQUADRON.

The Vanderbilt Ready for a Cruise.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 30.

The ship *George Turner*, Capt. ISLEY, from Buenos Ayres, and St. Thomas 16th inst., arrived here this morning.

She brings four invalid seamen from the U. S. steamer *Alabama*; four from the U. S. bark *Gemsbok*; four from the U. S. steamer *Wachusett*; one from the U. S. steamer *Oneida*, and one from the *Vanderbilt*—all of Admiral WILKES' squadron.

The *Vanderbilt* had taken in 1,500 tons of coal, and was ready for a cruise.

Counterfeiters—Thieves.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 30.

Seven hundred dollars in counterfeit twenties on the Union Bank of Rochester were received at the assorting-house in this city from the Park Bank, New-York.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, while the clerk of THOS. STEVENS, broker, was at the door of his office, looking at the Thirteenth regiment, which was passing by, some adroit thief entered the place by a side door and stole $1,600 in $100 packages, the bills of which were all on State banks. No clue has been obtained to the thieves.

PERSONAL.

—An army correspondent gives the following picture of Rosecrans: Gen. ROSECRANS is in direct, solid man of 175 pounds weight, whose 42 years sit lightly on his face and frame. He has a clear, mild blue eye, which lights up under excitement until it can flash fire; an intended Roman nose; high cheek bones; ruddy complexion; mouth and chin hidden under dark brown moustache and whiskers, interrupted by the roger; hair a shade or two lighter, with a few threads of silver, and growing thin on the edges of the high, full, but not broad forehead. In conversation, his face is lighted by a peculiarly pleasant smile, and an occasional shrinking of the Hamlet mouth, take the guest's word for a thousand pounds, or you would trust that face, in a stranger, as thoroughly true, full of character, and reserved power. His talk is like it—direct, frank, overflowing with humor, or strong in emphasis.

—One who claims to know the facts, writes to the Philadelphia Press, that Mr. Bayard Taylor's resignation as Secretary of Legation to Russia, was sent to the State Department before Mr. Clay's nomination as Minister to Russia was laid before the Senate. It was understood that Mr. Taylor's resignation should take effect upon the date of Mr. Cameron's. Mr. Taylor remained in Russia after Mr. Cameron's departure from a sense of duty only, in order that our Government might not be without a representative at St. Petersburgh at so critical a period of our diplomatic history. When Mr. Taylor accepted the post of Secretary of Legation it was his intention to return, as he went, with Mr. Cameron, and under no possible circumstances to serve as Secretary to any other Minister.

—The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: During the late visit of Gen. MCCLELLAN to this city, an occurrence took place which escaped the notice of the "party-at-large." As the General stepped from the platform at the Worcester depot to his carriage, he dropped a pocket wallet, containing many papers and papers of much value to him, by way, also, of the art of extraction. Upon his coming to the knowledge of the Committee who had him in charge, the police were applied to, and the result was, that in a very short time, by the excellence of some of the most expert detectives in this or any other American city, the lost wallet was restored, much to the delight, as well as astonishment, of both the General and the Committee.

—On the morning of May 29, Schuyler D. Brooks, a well-known citizen of Churchville, near Rochester, while standing at the door of his botanic establishment with his wife and another lady, deliberately drew a revolver from his pocket and fired ball through the head. The ball entered the right side of the head, above the ear, and lodged in the forehead. He did not expire instantly, but it is thought the recovery is impossible. Mr. Brooks has resided at Churchville many years, and was at one time Station Agent of the Central Railroad at that place, and at others a brakeman and conductor on the road. He is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and one child. Temporary derangement is said to be the cause of the act.

—Lieut. Wm. P. Shear, Quartermaster of the Second (Troy) regiment, committed suicide at the Marshal's Barracks, in Troy, Friday, May 29, about 10 o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found in a pool of his own blood, and an open razor in his hand. He had been ordered to be sent to the Dry Tortugas, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Shear was formerly resident in Albany, and transacted a large business. He married a daughter of Ex-Comptroller James M. Cook, and has many influential relatives in that city.

—Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, the Premier of the Canadian Ministry, and Mr. Scammon, one of the delegates from Chicago to urge enlarged means of communication with the seaboard, met with a serious accident a few days since. They were riding out in a cabriolet, which was upset by the carelessness of the driver, and both of them were thrown to the ground with great violence. Mr. Scammon's injuries were the most severe, and he is still in a precarious situation. Mr. Macdonald was able to return home, and walks out, although with difficulty.

—An old lady of Pennsylvania has written a very patriotic letter to our Commanding General, asking him to allow her youngest son a probationary boy of three months, to bear the name—Gen. Fighting Hooker. The letter states that the writer has two sons in a Pennsylvania regiment, and is willing to send two more when they are old enough. Her application was referred by Col. Hawkins of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, by Gen. McDowell and Brig.-Gen. Barnes, and it is stated that Gen. Hooker has granted the request.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of L'Hermite, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 1 to May 6, 1863: Sylvester Brush, Louis T. Brush, J. G. Vassar, C. Townsend, R. S. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dexter and family, R. R. Dewey, J. P. D. Lanier and family, Mrs. G. A. Hearn, A. W. Hearn, A. M. Hearn, Jr., J. Lorne and lady, R. M. Benjamin and lady, New-York; Henry and Paul and lady, Philadelphia; Edward Gould, Buffalo, California.

—Two deserters from the British forces in Kingston, C. W., recently reached Sackett's Harbor packed in a box directed to a client company, in this City. They were handled with care.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume.
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 317 Broadway, Sp. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST—AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

WANZER THimble,
No. 149 Fulton Street,
(Lace of 712 Broadway,)
Adjoining A. T. Stewart's, has opened a splendid assortment of Summer goods, and dealers, Gentlemen and ladies, for watering places, &c., &c.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—Best
N. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway.

Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye. Harmless, instantaneous, and natural. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and some few GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 302 Broadway.

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, shoulder-brace bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, and ankle braces, &c. Lady attendant.

The Patent Arm and Leg.—S. TRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Assor-place, (round Astor-place.) Also Patent Shoulder-brace, Only Silver-medal at Paris Exhibition. Only Gold medal at N. Y. Exhibition. Avoid imitations by persons calling themselves agents & Co. Avoid imitations of Palmer, Only Silver-medal inventor.

MARRIED.

DOYLE—PUFF.—On Tuesday, May 26, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. A. Lafont, Mr. JOHN F. DOYLE, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss ANTONIA PUFF, of this City.

DIED.

WATTS.—On Friday, May 29, LUCRETIA, daughter of Charles H. and Lucretia Bates, aged 13 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 316 Bedford, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, May 31.

BARRIER.—On Friday morning, May 29, after a short but severe illness, CATHARINE BARRIER, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 1 West 27th-st., on Monday (Memorial day) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BARNES.—In Berlin, Conn., on Thursday, May 28, NEHEMIAH PECK, son of Hezekiah and Marguretta S. Barnes, aged 1 years and 4 months.

CHESBROUGH.—In Stamford, on Friday, May 29, Commodore RELIEF of the late Robert Chesbrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Kor. Haven train leaves 27th-st. at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Stamford, on the arrival of the train, to convey the friends to the residence of Theodore Davenport.

HOOPER.—On Friday, May 29, of inflammation of the lungs, HENRY H. HOOPER, of the firm of Hooper & Horton of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Lexington-av., northeast corner of 53d-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 2 o'clock.

SEALY.—On Friday night, May 29, MARGRET F. SEALY, aged 70 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, W. F. Lee, No. 158 West 26th-st., on Monday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

SAYRES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 30, MARY, wife of E. W. Sayres.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on 30th day (Saturday) of May, ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Joseph W. Warner, Philadelphia.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., near Court-st., on 31st day (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ California and Illinois papers please copy.

WOODWARD.—On Saturday, May 30, Mr. JESSE WOODWARD, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 22.—MAY 26, 1863.
60, 34, 36, 46, 32, 26, 13, 2, 19, 5, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 23.—MAY 28, 1863.
42, 10, 27, 66, 29, 55, 7, 76, 17, 74, 69, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA.
FOR THE
HAIR.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a delightfully perfumed preparation, which will cleanse the scalp and healing of the hair, rendering it soft, pliable and glossy, promoting its growth, and preventing its falling off and premature decay. It will not soil the most delicate linen, and can be relied on.
PRICE 25 PER BOX, CONTAINING TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 493 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPRING I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, to which I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally. The customers, clothing and furnishing department are complete. Gentlemen will find satisfaction given or money refunded. Please call and examine for yourselves.
E. A. WALDRON, No. 70 and 72 Bowery,
TARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, ARBORS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, SETTEES,
LIONS, DOGS, DEER,
And other ornaments for decorating
GARDENS, VILLAS, LAWNS,
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS,
AS JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.'S
Manufactory,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm-sts.
N. B.—Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, REV. H. A. WOODS, formerly of Oxford, will PREACH on SUNDAY morning next, in the church of Anglican Reformed, in the Church of the Redeemer, East 35th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the first instant. Divine service at 7½ o'clock. The usual choir of the church and lady is expected. Divine service at 10½ A. M., as usual.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic-sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the second sermon on Christ in Old Testament Biography—Joseph, Prophet of Poverty, Lecture. At 7½ P. M., the second sermon of a course on the Unity of the Church. Illustrated by Diagrams. Subject—Sects, Sects, Sects, Worship of the Multitude. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Ascension, Fourth-st., opposite Jones-st. SABBATH, May 31, at 7½ P. M., services will be performed by an army chaplain, late of the 74th Maine Regiment, and an agent of the A. D. D. Board of Publication, who will give their experience in hospital and field. A collection will be taken. All are invited to attend.

THE CAMP AND THE HOSPITAL.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7½ o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, corner of Lexington 4th and 30th-sts., a Union Meeting will be held to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our ARMY AND NAVY WITH RELIGIOUS READING. Rev. MR. BAUGHAN, one of the Secretaries, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Rev. Dr. OSMON, Rev. Dr. BURROWES and others will address the meeting.

COURSE OF SABBATH EVENING SERMONS, by Ministers of various denominations in the New-York First Society's Universal Church, corner of Madison-av. and Catherine-st. Rev. Wm. H. CUMMINGS will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. C. K. TRUESDELL in the EVENING, at 7½, May 31. Strangers and friends of religion are invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Ludlow and Norfolk-sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop POTTER will hold an Ordination and administration Rite and Confirmation in this church next SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. Horace L. Jones, from Fitchburg, Mass., will preach in the EVENING.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL DELIVER the second discourse to young men, in the Bloomingdale Reform Church, 69th-st. between 9th and 10th-avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Industry. The honest and diligent in business, he will stand before kings.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, by Rev. W. SEYBERT, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Only Way to Obtain Eternal Life.* Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, subject—*The Second Coming of Christ and Signs of the Times.* All are cordially invited to attend. Social Tea.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THOS. J. GEM, D. D., Rector. Morning Service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M. Evening Service at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach MORNING and EVENING, on Trinity Sunday, May 31.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 6th-av. SUNDAY, May 31. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, Rector; at 3 o'clock, Evening service in French; sermon in English by Rev. Dr. SHEARS, at 7½ o'clock.

TABER

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

BROKERS' BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, May 30—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly through to-day's business. It closes 144¾ cent. as against 144¾ on Friday night. The absence of definite news from the Southwest was rather unfavorably construed on the Street, but the disposition to advance the price of Gold was met by strong sellers at 145 ¾ cent. The Export of the week is only $260,000. After the European mails closed in the forenoon, some purchases of Bankers' Bills on London were made at 158¾ ¾ cent. for delivery for next Wednesday's steamer. The quotation on London closed 158¼@158½ ¾ cent. for Bankers', and 158¾@159 for Merchant bills. Money easy to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ¾ cent. Prime Merchant paper goes at 5@6 ¾ cent. The Treasury Office received to-day $1,406,850 on subscriptions to the New Loan made direct, and also $262,000 deposited by the Loan Agent.

There was a further advance in the Railway shares and Pacific Mail at the Stock Exchange, and quite a spirited business was done at the early Board in the New-York and Western Roads at the rise. The market subsequently kept firm on the Street, but at the Second Board the bidding was somewhat irregular; lower on New-York Central, Harlem and Erie, and also on some of the Western Roads, and firm again on Michigan Southern and Reading. The Government Stocks of 1861 were a fraction easier. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	144¾	145	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hartford & Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made, to-day for the City Bank shares:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows:

Receipts $2,139,864 23; including for Customs, $146,000; Payments, $1,068,165 32; Balance, $28,963,668 41.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of May:

[illegible]

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending May 30, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:

Foreign Coin	$11,000
Foreign Bullion	41,000
United States Bullion	68,000—$27,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including parting:	
Foreign Coin	24,000 00
Foreign Bullion	13,000
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	6,000
United States Bullion (not Coins)	2,000
United States Bullion (Wastage)	22
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)	100
Total deposits, payable in bars	65,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	46,000—$111,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	109,000 00
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	42,000 00

The Confiscation Act.

INSTRUCTIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1863.

General Instructions to District-Attorneys and Marshals relative to Proceedings under the Acts of Congress for Confiscation.

The President of the United States has charged the Attorney-General with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, and the act of Aug. 6, 1861, commonly called the Confiscation laws, and authorized and required him to give to the Attorneys and Marshals such instructions and directions as he may find needful and convenient touching all such cases, and the proceedings to be had therein. In the execution of that duty, I find it necessary to give out a few preliminary instructions relative to the seizure of property with a view to condemnation under the law.

The law requires the proceedings to begin with seizure. When once seized and properly reported to the District-Attorney, it will be prosecuted against in Court. Then each case becomes an action pending, and the laws themselves are the sufficient instruction to both the Attorney and the Marshal in all ordinary cases. If unforeseen difficulties arise, the Attorney or Marshal on his side may, if necessary, by special report to take office, stating the points, ask and seeking instruction upon the point of his difficulty.

With regard to the seizure of property, the following instructions are given:

1. All seizures will be made by the Marshal of the proper district under written authority to be given him by the District-Attorney, specifying with reasonable certainty the property to be seized, and the owner whose right is sought to be confiscated.

2. When the Marshal has seized any property under such authority, he will, without any unnecessary delay, make a true return thereof, in writing, to the District-Attorney.

3. The District-Attorney shall keep in his office fairly written in a book, a duplicate or exact copy of every such order received by him; and also, open to the Marshal, with the Marshal shall resort to his office, fairly written in a book, a duplicate or exact copy of every return of seizure which he shall make to the District-Attorney. And this as well for their own safety as for the information of the Government and the Court.

4. The keeping of the order of seizure is trusted to the discretion of the District-Attorney; and while he ought as he vigilant to execute the law he ought so be careful to avoid hasty and improvident seizures. In every instance he ought to be satisfied that there is probable cause for the seizure, and that he has reasonable ground to believe that he can prove in Court the facts necessary to warrant the condemnation. For otherwise, besides the injustice which may be done to individuals, the Government will be put to great expense, and will be discomfited by the frequent failure of its prosecutions. The District-Attorney must, generally, do this part of his duty upon his own judgment and responsibility. He is near the spot, and has the means of knowledge, while this office cannot have the requisite information of the facts, nor govern the details of prosecution, in the multitude of cases that will probably arise in all the districts of the nation.

5. As to the manner of making the seizure, I can do little more now than suggest methods of convenience. Where the State law directs the method of seizure, it should be conformed to as nearly as may be, consistently with the objects of the general Congress. If the thing to be seized be personal property, it ought to be actually seized, and safely kept. If real estate, the Marshal ought to notify all the right, title, and interest of the accused party, giving notice, in writing, of the seizure to the tenants in possession, if any. If stock or other intangible property, the Marshal ought (if there be no specific method prescribed by the State law) to describe the property as plainly as he can in his return, and leave the Court to determine the sufficiency of the seizure.

6. I am greatly concerned that in various parts of the country property has been seized by military officers, with a view to condemnation under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, and the act of Aug. 6, 1861, commonly called the Confiscation laws, and authorized and required him to give to the Attorneys and Marshals such instructions and directions as he may find needful and convenient touching all such cases, and the proceedings to be had therein. In the execution of that duty, I find it necessary to give out a few preliminary instructions relative to the seizure of property with a view to condemnation under the law.

[illegible]

The Confiscation Act.

[illegible]

Dion Boucicault in Trouble.

HE INVADES GEORGE JORDAN'S DOMESTIC RIGHTS.

The London papers of May 12 report the following interesting case:

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 12th, an actor, named Jordan, brought an action against Col. Greene, R. E., for assault and false imprisonment. The case came thus. The plaintiff was married in 1856 to his present wife, and in America they made the acquaintance of Mr. Boucicault, the well known manager, and became rather intimate with him. In the month of April last, the plaintiff's domestic relations, the plaintiff disembodied the intimacy; but it was thought on the part of his wife, and she, contrary to his wishes, accepted an engagement under Mr. Boucicault. In consequence, the plaintiff said, of something which had passed, he separated from his wife. He accompanied her as far as Reading at No. 60 Bell Hall, where she took the first floor, and contracted that Mr. Boucicault was also there. On the 2d of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock at night, he had been watching in every instance his wife's conduct, and thinking it probable caused for the plaintiff's relation, and thinking he had reasonable ground to believe that he can prove in Court the facts necessary to warrant the condemnation, then. For otherwise, besides the injustice which may be done to individuals, the Government will be put to great expense, and will be discomfited by the frequent failure of its prosecutions. The District-Attorney must, generally, do this part of his duty upon his own judgment and responsibility. He is near the spot, and has the means of knowledge, while this office cannot have the requisite information of the facts, nor govern the details of prosecution, in the multitude of cases that will probably arise in all the districts of the nation.

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[illegible]

A Negro Riot in Harrisburgh.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 26.

A riot of some magnitude occurred here last night. It was the result of a war between the races. A black pilfered a white man's pocket (we do black no injustice) while against black with a vengeance—in which, white, of course, came off triumphant and victorious. It was almost literally "a war carried into Africa."

But to the circumstances. It seems that at about 9 o'clock last evening, a party of soldiers called at a drinking saloon in Short-street, in the rear of the Capitol buildings, kept by a negro named William Tyler, where they drank several glasses of lager beer. The attention of the negro is that after drinking they refused to pay him, and left with several beer glasses in their possession. On the other side the soldiers assert that a $5 bill was laid on the counter in payment, and that Tyler refused to make the required change. High words ensued, and the negro, after bitterly cursing the party, and striking one in the face, called on Officer CAMPBELL, and made complaint against them. The officer succeeded in arresting several of the party for the alleged offence, who, after a hearing before the Mayor, were acquitted for want of evidence.

In the meantime the news spread to Camp Curtin, and at about 11 o'clock a regiment squadded at the scene of the fray. Hearing the story, as recited by their comrades, they made a savage attack on the residence of Tyler, and completely "gutted" the establishment from cellar to garret. A negro, much exasperated, firing at the soldiers from a concealed place, shot one of them, a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment, through the brain. In returning the fire, the soldier by accident hit a comrade of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, the ball passing through his left side, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. The scene then became wild and tumultuous. Still more infuriated, the soldiers proceeded to the centre of the negro quarter, and with yells and shouts battered in windows and gutted houses promiscuously.

Fears were entertained that the soldiers would fire that quarter of the town, and the fire bells were rung and several fire companies were prepared to proceed to the scene should their services be required. Happily, their services were not needed. Order, in the meantime, was restored by five companies of the "militia" in Camp Curtin, who, on the arrival of the regiment, quietly disarmed the rioters, and ordered them to their quarters. Thus ended the affair, so far as the Court is concerned, for the present, but it will not end so easily in the minds of the citizens, who have the reputation of being a quiet, orderly, law-abiding community. The rioters, as a class, are the very worst of their race, and the disposition of the Government officers, in order to enable them to apply to the Court to aid them, will be watched with interest by the citizens.

A Night in Mitchelstown, Ireland's Home.

An occasional correspondent of the Times, an English officer, who has received an appointment in the Confederate Government, gives an account of a visit paid in the town of the Irish Stakeswall Jacquerie. Writing from Charleston, he says:

I had brought out from Nassau as best of goods for General Stuart, and he asked me where I had taken advantage of the moonlight. We took and about 16 miles of a station distant some eight or nine miles from Jacksonville, or, as she then called him, Old Jackson's camp. A heavy fall of snow had covered the country some four inches to the depth of a foot, and formed a crust upon the Virginia which added to quite an appearance to that of Pushkinen. The day before had been cold and wet, and my journey was made in a drizzle, shower, while snow, mixed with rain, falling made the roads very bad. You remember the Blough of Despond? Well, this was deeper through. We took the side, intending to break through and wound through a fence, I passed through plank fences and at last I got into some school-house. I then made my way to a small house, occupied by the Colonel of the regiment. I waited in with my name and gave it to the orderly, and I was immediately conducted into the General's room. The General was sociably, I suppose, with one old, untidy man, and was most graciously surprised and pleased with his appearance. He is tall, handsome and powerfully built, but thin. He has auburn hair and a trimmed beard. His mouth expresses great determination. The lips are thin and compressed firmly together; his eyes are blue and dark, with a keen and searching expression. I was told that his name was [illegible] and he looks about 40. The General, who is indescribably simple and unaffected in all his ways, took off my wet overcoat with his own hands, mixed up the fire, brought wood for my feet, and bade me to keep them warm while my boots were drying, and then turned to me, and questions in rapid succession, the answers to which I found, as I joined the members of his staff. At this meal the General said grace in a fervently quiet manner, which struck me much. After dinner I returned to the room, and he again talked to me for a long time. The servant came in and took his mattress out of a contraband, and laid it on the floor. As I rose to retire, the General said, "Captain, there is plenty of room on my bed; I hope you will share it with me." I thanked him very much for his courtesy, but said "Good night," and, rolling in a cloak, I lay down thankful of one of his attendants. In the morning, at breakfast time, I noticed that the General sat grave before the meal with the same fervor I had remarked before. An hour or two afterwards, it was time for me to return to the station. On this occasion, however, I had a horse, and I turned to the General's headquarters to bid him adieu. His little room was vacant, so I stamped in and stood before the fire. A then negro, my friend, was seated before it on a chair, absently, although the General moved the room. He said: "Captain, I have been trying to dry your great coat; but I am afraid I have not succeeded very well." This little and illustrates the man's character. With the cares and responsibilities of a vast army on his shoulders, he finds time to do little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness, which make him the darling of his men, who never seem to tire of talking of him. Gen. Jackson is a man of great endurance; he drinks nothing stronger than water, and never uses tobacco in any shape. He can hardly know what rest for three days and nights at a time, and if there is any labor to be undergone he never fails to take his share of it."

A Terrible Explosion.

DESTRUCTION OF THE 'ADA HANCOCK' AT SAN PEDRO, CAL.

We have already had, by telegraph from San Francisco, the announcement of the explosion of the steamer *Ada Hancock* at San Pedro. The *Bulletin* gives those additional particulars of the sad affair. It says:

"The *Ada Hancock*—the boat on which the explosion took place—was used for the conveyance of passengers and freight to and from the larger steamer to the shore at San Pedro. She was between three and four years old, 60 feet in length, of 60 tonnage, and was built in this harbor for Capt. Mont. She was originally intended to ply in this harbor as a tug, and the machinery was arranged, was rigged with a double propeller. She was sold about two years since to Mr. Barnum, of Los Angeles, and since that time has been employed as above stated. After passing to the ownership of Mr. Barnum, she was redeemed the *Ada Hancock*, in compliment to the daughter of Maj. Hancock, who resided in Los Angeles at that time. The boiler which exploded, spreading such terrible devastation, was a new one, put into her only a year since, and no suspicion was entertained of its safety. Thus far, as in most other cases of boiler explosions, the cause of the accident is involved in mystery.

"The sufferers were those of Thomas H. Seeley, Captain of the steamer *Senator*; William Ritchie, express messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co.; Charles King, Fort Tejon; a Mexican, name and whereabouts unknown; Hiram Kimball and Atkinson, Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake; Joseph Bryant, Captain of the steamer *Ada Hancock*; A. P. Gardner, La Paz; —— Sweeney; —— Linsley, a teamster, name unknown; Wm. H. B. Stanford, Los Angeles; Ira Merrill, Twelve Reservoir; Capt. Nye, R. M. Hall, San Francisco; H. H. Oliver, La Paz; the head, shoulders and chest only of Mr. Oliver were found; C. E. Hubbard, La Paz; Thomas H. Woodman, chief clerk of Maj. Banning; Dr. R. H. Myles, Los Angeles; two colored men, E. Price and William Jas. Pratt, Colorado; Sidney Johnson, oldest son of Gen. A. Sydney Johnson, Los Angeles.

The following list includes those who were known to be on the steamer, and whose bodies have not yet been recovered: Mr. Levy, San Bernardino; Dr. Schlesinger, Los Angeles; Robert Rodgers, deck hand. It is stated that some 15 or 20, not known, were lost, whose names are not yet recovered. Several casualties are noted: A. Chelin, San Luis Obispo, suffered a fracture of the thigh; Wm. W. Wardell, Santa Cruz, suffered a concussion; John Gettemeyer, Siskiyou County, had a broken arm; Charles Cunningham, from the Colorado mines, a contusion; Henry Beer, Yreka, contusion; J. Phillips, deck hand, fracture of the elbow; William Jackson, Colorado mines, fracture of the ankle; C. E. Tucker, San Francisco, formerly of this place, fracture of both bones of left leg; Mrs. Banning, contusion; Mrs. Sanford, probably some internal injuries; Mrs. Sanford, mother of Mrs. Banning, had her right leg and left arm fractured; Miss M. Hereford suffered a contusion of the head; Mr. Banning, internally injured; Miss Wilson, daughter of D. Wilson, contusion; E. C. Tenney, fracture of the leg; Welch, scalded slightly.

Mrs. H. Conn, two children and servant, of Los Angeles, were on board the Senator. Mrs. Conn received a slight contusion. The servant was scalded, injured, and was taken into a boat, having two youngest children, an infant, in her arms, which received only a very slight scratch, upon the left side of the head. Mrs. Conn showed herself a heroine, displaying great presence of mind. She recovered her eldest child, about 8 years of age, from the water among the fragments of the wreck. For some time for his was considered hopeless, but it was restored by the persevering efforts of the mother, and by friections and bathings with brandy. The child left upon the Senator has the appearance of a scalp; otherwise the child appears to be in perfect health.

Two children of Mr. Barnum were aboard, of whom one only received a slight scald. Both of the children were saved from the wreck by 'Darkness,' a colored servant girl of Mrs. Barnum, who displayed uncommon courage and rendered great assistance to members of others. During the whole accident she remained perfectly calm, and was the means of saving several of the injured beside her own. Her heroic exertions were noticed and praised by the gentlemen who were in the water, and this morning she was presented with a purse of $100 in gold, as a token of their appreciation of her conduct. Only three persons besides the little child of Mr. Barnum—viz. the child of Mrs. Conn and the two servants as above stated—escaped without injury. William King, a young man, and a German and a Mexican, escaped unscathed. The explosion was instantaneous, on rupture of the boiler or the floor upon which it stood, were left. Pieces of the shattered boiler were found upon a small island, a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the wreck. Splinters from the vessel were thrown into Government Corral, three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the disaster. Mr. Barnum himself was thrown a hundred feet."

[illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT.

THE BEST STYLES. THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

J. KANKIN & CO.

No. 98 Bowery, and No. 10 Division-st., Brooklyn.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

AT UNION ADAMS'

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS. ROMAN SCARFS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, UNRIVALED IN MANUFACTURE, FITTING AND MATERIAL, AT UNION ADAMS'

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.

AT LEGRAIN'S

CHINA SILKS, the newest designs, at $1.50@$1.75. Cost to import, $2.25@$2.62.

BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES, at $2.50. Cost $5 to import.

NEW FRENCH JACONETS, at 8c., worth 25c.

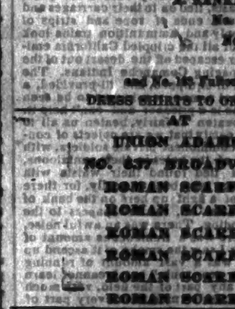
POPELINE DE PARIS, at 25c., worth 50c.

MOZAMBIQUES, double width—NEW PLAIDS, 25c. per yard, worth 40c.

FINE WHITE PIQUES and MARSEILLES, at 25c. per yard.

LEGRAIN, No. 728 Broadway, Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

NO. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



C. W. FRENCH, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Fine Shirts and Collars MADE TO ORDER. Fine Gauze Merino Undershirts, $1 each, $15 per dozen. Also a large stock of Merino, Lisle and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit. C. W. FRENCH, No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, No. 441 BROADWAY,

Respectfully calls the attention of families requiring MOURNING GOODS to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING SILKS, GOODS, including BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, BERNANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

N. B.—Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Goods free. Patterns, Terms, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine.

Remember JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 441 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and choicest stock in the City, purchased from the great sacrifice, which she is selling under the prevailing prices of the same quality and style. Also, Ladies' Shirts made to order, of every style. Also, Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, using her N. P. Elastic Bosom and wristbands, for perfect comfort and ease. Also, a large assortment of new styles Corsets, Skirts, Hoops, Braces, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. No. 488 Broadway, near Howard-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED PRICES.—Black and White at 75c., worth 1 dollar; to 50c., worth 75c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, from 10c. to 25c. Ladies' and misses' Hosiery, all sizes, from 12½c. to 25c. All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at LEGER'S, No. 402 and 502 Broadway, near Broome-st., opposite.

HOTELS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, NEW-YORK.

This favorite Summer resort, after having undergone many additions and improvements, has been newly furnished and is now ready for the reception of guests on the 25th day of May.

WM. J. FISH, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This house will open on TUESDAY, June 2. Application may be made at No. 148 5th-av., or at the Bellevue, New-port. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 15th of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 9¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Distance 40 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the undersigned, or by calling on him, Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.

E. S. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

LAREDO MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—will be open for the season of June 1, 1863. This magnificent hotel is located on the ocean front, with an ocean frontage of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the ocean shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily, and steamer and railroad. Address D. Beery, Box of Murray-st. Leave at 9¼ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Distance, two hours. Address

S. LAIRD.

THE KEEPING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITELY.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS, A young Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, Friday and Monday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

TO STONE-MASONS.—STONE-MASONS WANTED to go to the Island of Anticosti, to work on the new lighthouse. Apply at office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, who can write a little, to attend an office. Boy must have good references. Address B. L. & CO., Box No. 78 Times Office.

WANTED AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, a first-class seamstress, understanding dressmaking; also, domestics of the best class, white and colored, at No. 769 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, 14 YEARS OF AGE, to attend an office and go errands; one with good recommendations may apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 24 Walker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman in Christ-church and fair teacher, or laundress alone; none but good families need apply; at the one office to none of the best families in the City; can be seen for two days, at No. 156 East 31st-st., between 3d and 2d ave.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

KIRBY V. D. JONES, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

We respectfully submit notice for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would solicit the patronage of those desirous of buying or selling.

Office, 111 Broadway, Room 1.

A. V. D. JONES, Jun., Residency, Jamaica, L. I.

Refer to Messrs. Fallon & Co.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE well finished property on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-st., with improvements and rents, in the best condition, and in the best part of the Broadway trade and carriage line. Inquire of

BINGLEY WATSON, 37 Pine-st., No. 90 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Home opposite, in Pierrepont, Hicks, Clinton, Joralemon, Amity, Pacific and Baltic-sts., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FORTUNE.—Will bound or lease an elegant country seat, within an hour's drive of the Central Park; admirably located on the Sound, with a view, under water front of 500 feet. The property consists of a large new, stylish villa, with all the appurtenances essential to a luxurious residence throughout the year, including hothouse, carriages, &c.; a rich, elevated plot of 12 acres, tastefully laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

View not surpassed even by that of the Bay of Naples. Carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings all new and commodious.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. No agents need apply. Address

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALUABLE VILLA SITES AT AUCTION, AT KATONAH, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The estate of the late Gideon Reynolds, at Katonah Station, about 45 miles from New-York, and near Lake Mahopac, Croton Falls and Croton Lake, containing about 115 acres, will be divided into suitable sites, from 10 to 3 acres each.

FOR DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and sold at public auction THURSDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Mansion House, Yonkers. For particulars, inquire of J. M. CHAMBERLIN, at the house, or of JAMES Stewart, 454 4th-st., and G. REYNOLDS, No. 2 Water-st.

FLOYD TUCKER, Executor.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable private residence, located on high ground, having a fine view of the city and country around. The grounds, fronting on two streets, contain eight city lots; are handsomely laid out, and stocked with a hidden variety of evergreens, fruits, flowers, &c. The buildings are of brick, with slate roofs, and contain 12 rooms, including 3 finished rooms, with tributary closets in the rear, gas and hot and cold water, with green house attached. There is also on the premises tool-house, lodgings for gardener, and stable for 3 horses. Inquire of Messrs. Ely, Hoopes & Ely, 10 Wall-st., or of the owner, Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable cottage, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Bronx depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy, commanding a view of the Sound. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of JOHN C. LEVY, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 324 ceres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of Jabez L. Pierson, Esq., at No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.

GEORGE BARRELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND five acres of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas S. Hiles, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to G. S. BOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE ELYN, Peekskill.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine View of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground; and nicely grown large pear trees; 2 minutes' walk; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SELY, No. 118 King-st., New-York, or L. DIBBLE, South Norwalk.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 110 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold with furniture in stock. For sale terms and cash, apply on 13 to 15 of office, No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, (near the elegant country residence of Moses Taylor, Mary, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others,) the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamaica-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Marlin. The property is beautifully situated, 2 acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. G. HAVEMEYER, No. 140 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD (New-Jersey), 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot; contain 10 rooms each, with 1 to 3 acres of land; rent from $2,100 to $2,500. Inquire for particulars at the office of the Merchants' Magazine, Room No. 24, 42 William-st.

WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 42 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GLEN COVE LANDING—A beautiful grove, 200 feet square, lying between Middle and East ave., having a fine view of the Bay; delightful location for a Summer residence or cottages to rent. Price, $1,500. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A NICE little country residence, 4 garden, farm, new buildings; beautiful place for a gentleman; half hour from City; communication 25c. Inquire at TAYLOR'S savings repository, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON FLUSHING Bay, five acres of land at Newtown, half mile from Flushing Village, a beautiful building site, with dock privileges of great value, accessible by railroad or steamboat, magnificent view of the Sound, and country over the sound—map with.

S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

HOUSE IN ORANGE FOR $3,000.—IT HAS 12 rooms; lot 12-166; abundance of fruit, good water, out-buildings, &c. It is situated on Prospect-st., the choicest variety of desirable location and building sites in town and country for sale by H. V. CRAMER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 116 Nassau-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIently, and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. P. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; or country seats, villas and farms to rent and for sale. Inq. of HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 66 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, convenient to Sunfish in New-York; rent, $600 to Jan. 1. Address J. E., Box No. 618 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON EAST River, at low rents, for present season, five cottages and a furnished house. Photographs can be seen at office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 M. to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE (DEPOT OF HARLEM Railroad), a large frame house in good order, containing 12 rooms, with 13 acres. Rent $300. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 52 Front-st.

AT NEIGH.—A PLAIN FURNISHED HOUSE in Orange, containing 10 rooms, with 3 acres of land, fine barn and land if required. Inquire of Mrs. WOODS, near the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 8 or 10 rooms, about an acre of ground, with shade and fruit trees, and within one hour of the City Hall. Address A. B., Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR—The farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy, 14 miles from Rye Depot, Westchester County, containing 125 acres. The house is a substantial two story and attic frame building, with extensions, containing twelve rooms, cellar under the whole house, beautiful view of the Sound, good garden, fruit, carriage-house, and other outbuildings. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises; or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamaica-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 14 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay barrel, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000; will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, James Anderson, Commander, will sail from this port on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. Not more than 100 pounds of baggage allowed on board.

The PERSIA will sail June 17.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON FRIDAY, 27TH inst., about 3 o'clock, from the office, No. 324 Water-st., a POCKET-BOOK, containing $[illegible] in bank bills and postage currency, besides notes, checks and drafts. The above reward will be paid on return of same to J. S. [illegible], No. 326 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

Treasury Department, New-York, May 29, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions to loan of the United States 5-20 per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into bonds thus secured by act of Congress.

Definitive bonds will be issued, and Interest Certificates outstanding there for bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, May 27, 1863.

The annual election of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Euclid and Chagrin River Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Euclid and State Line, and the Erie and Northern Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is recommended for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 31½ per cent of the Company of the new concern. The polls will open at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 9 o'clock, P. M., and remain opened until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. C. LOCK, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,
No. 8 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities:

U. S. 6 per cent. Oregon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. One Year Coupon Notes (call call new.)
U. S. 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with 3rd Coupon, from May 1, or leaving interest from date of subscription. Certificates of Interest allowed equally. Interest received in gold, remitted on account, for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 29, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may legally come before them.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 26, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Contractors' vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Wheat, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 773 New-York Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of the Company, and for inspectors of the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. H. WARNER, Secretary.

Saratoga Springs, May 26, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Bleecker Bank, May 21, 1863.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HILLES, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold on Board of Brokers.

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS OF Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & CO., for 1862 and 1863, for sale by H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 32 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 21 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1863. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received by express transmitted, or exchanged at the market price, if currency, in the office of holders.

RETSHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the North American Fire Ins. Co., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRectors of the Company, held on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Gerard, Wm. Whitewright, O. S. Carter, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Redford, Wm. Barton, Rich. M. Blatchford, Willis Blackstone, O. H. Shepard, Caleb Swan, Joshua J. Henry, J. R. Robertson, Thos. H. Hale, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Jos. Foulke, Daniel S. Jaccard, Amos Croll, H. Pratt, Chas. Williams, John Auchincloss, Ang. Phillips.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of this Company for the ensuing year.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, May 12, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at the office of the Company, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. W. SHERMAN, ABEL A. LOW, Chas. S. Talbot, Robert L. Kennedy, Edward J. Woolsey, James M. Halsted, G. Talbot Olyphant, Leonard B. Cannon, Robert Bay, John C. Aspinwall, Saml. B. Schieffelin, Joel W. Crane.

JAMES B. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. BETHUNE, Treasurer.

Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, Transfer Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1863.

THE STOCK-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE CLOSED to the transfer of stock, for the present. The books for transfer will remain open at Milwaukee until the 6th proximo, when they will be closed for a week to perfect the arrangements for a consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Parties in whose names stock may stand on the day above mentioned will be entitled to new stock in the Consolidated Company, and to the reserved earnings of the Company.

E. M. PRICE, President.

Charles L. Frost, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 4, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.

H. BOURSEL, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—New-York, May 11, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next election therefor, will be held at the Banking room (late Atlantic Bank, corner of Pearl-st. No. 30 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.

E. P. PALMER, Cashier.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co., Chicago, May 22, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 1st day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved earnings of the Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

C. S. Dewey, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, No. 17 West Baltic-st., Rent, $[illegible]. No. 19 West Baltic-st., Rent, $[illegible]. These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. S. JEROME & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 112 NASSAU-STREET, lot 25 feet by 80, also second, fourth and fifth floors of store in No. 62 John-st.; warehouse in rear building No. 200 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 13 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY situated in West 30th-st., between 6th and 8th ave.; will be rented for four or six months to a satisfactory tenant. Address T. E., Box No. 4,356 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, Sixth floor. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 30th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power.

SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock A. M., on the 6th of June, 1863, for the following:

Hammock, Drills.
Hammock, Canvass.
Hammock, Mattress.
Hammock, Sheet.
Gunners, Quadrant.
Gunners, Level.
Gunners, Gauge.
Gunners, Cartridge.
Gunners, Artillery.
Green Flags.
Haversacks.
Haversack.
Gaskets.
Drum, Bass.
Drum, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drum, Sticks, pair.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pair.
Drum-sticks, carriage.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books.
Post Letter Books.
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if the award is made to him.

Proposals must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Ostrander streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse, in bulk only, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN R. DICKERSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Pensacola, Department of the Gulf, corner of 6 and 24-sts., Washington, D. C., April 8, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this Office, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves, as may be ordered.

The wharves to be only accepted, to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, the shed price and the date of delivery.

Bids will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Oats, or Corn, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and parties, unless it should be for the interest of the Government, to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of three two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a right inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded at the time in time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 19 Broadway, New-York, May 29, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stones, and flagging and resetting sidewalks, on Twenty-second-street, and the intersecting streets and avenues, between Washington and Water streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, on the south side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-fourth-street, from the third to the fourth avenue.

Also,

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also,

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

Quartermaster-General's Office, New-York, May 25, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the Military in the City of New-York, and Long Island, the following articles, viz.: Stationery, Office furniture, Fuel, Gas, Water, Rent of Stables, Hire of Horses, Carts, Wagons, Boats, Hire of Drivers, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Saddlers, Farriers, Carpenters, Painters, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Tools, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Leather, Harness, Hay, Straw, Oats, Corn, Feed, Wood, Charcoal, Coal, Brooms, Brushes, Soap, Candles, Oil, Tallow, Lumber, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stoves, Tinware, Crockery, Hollow ware, Cooking utensils, Blankets, Bedsacks, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Pillow-cases, Sheets, Towels, Tables, Chairs, Benches, Desks, Cots, Lanterns, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Spittoons, Mops, Pails, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Dippers, Ladles, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cups, Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Tea-pots, Coffee-pots, Sugar-bowls, Butter-coolers, Cream-pots, Mustard-pots, Salt-cellars, Pepper-boxes, Spice-boxes, Molasses-cups, Vinegar-bottles, Water-coolers, Water-buckets, Water-cups, Water-pitchers, Water-tumblers, Wash-basins, Wash-bowls, Chamber-pots, Spittoons, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Pipes, Boilers, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Hardware, Tools, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Bolts, Bars, Chains, Ropes, Twine, Rope, Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

Great Anxiety for American News.

Reinforcements for the French in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cape Race, Friday, May 23.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the 22d instant, was boarded by the news-boat at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later.

Politics unimportant.

There was a general feeling of suspense for later American news.

The Derby was won by *Macaroni* by a short head only. *Lord Clifden* was second.

Advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being dispatched from there to Mexico.

POLAND.—There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The Bank of England on the 21st advanced its minimum rate of discount a further one-half per cent.

COTTON—Sales, three days, 12,000 bales. Market dull and slightly lower.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady, without change in prices.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for Money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 23.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

The *Glasgow's* arrival has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America and created buoyancy in the cotton market. The week's decline has been partially recovered. Sales to-day, 8,000 bales.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 22,000 bales. Prices ⅛d.@¼d. lower for American and Surat.

BREADSTUFFS firm and steady.

PROVISIONS dull, but steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 23.

Console for Money, 93¾.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BEECHER FAREWELL.

An Excursion Down the Bay.

The Press of this City has announced frequently that HENRY WARD BEECHER was about to visit Europe, to be absent on a health-seeking tour during the coming four months. At last, we are pleased to announce, he has gone.

Yesterday was the privileged occasion on which the distinguished minister of Plymouth Church, accompanied by eight hundred and fifteen of the *élite* of his charge, steamed gaily down the Bay in the fine steamer *Merrimac*, until, when overtaken by the *City of Baltimore*, he was hoisted to her hospitable deck, followed by the affectionate cheerings of his flock and the inspiring music of the *North Carolina's* Band.

The *Merrimac* lay at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, beautifully decked with streaming flags and flying streamers until the hour of 10½ A. M., at which time the eight hundred and fifteen passengers were comfortably stowing themselves upon the deck awaiting the arrival of the traveling party.

The carriage containing Mr. BEECHER and his family soon drove up, when the immense crowd delivered itself of several rounds of hearty cheers in honor of Mr. BEECHER, and many prominent citizens, among whom was the Rev. Dr. BURGE, grasped affectionately the outstretched hand of the Dominie and bade him God-speed and a safe return.

Accompanied by his son Lieut. HENRY B. BEECHER, of the Fourth United States Artillery, Mr. BEECHER went upon the *Merrimac*, and having courteously acknowledged the farewells of the crowd, signified that he was ready to be off.

The trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, extending from the Wall-street Ferry to Sandy Hook and back, and continuing from the hours of 11 A. M. to 4¾ P. M. In the meantime the clerk of the weather and the Plymouth Pastor vied with each other in extent and variety of labor. The sun shone, the Heavens poured forth rain, the black clouds thundered, and the forked lightning played alternately, while Mr. BEECHER shook hands with eight hundred and fifteen human beings, sent home messages, left directions concerning various work, was bored by autograph collectors, subjected to reportorial inquisition, besieged by men, women and children, and pressed by tenders of first-class refreshment.

The band did well, so did an extemporaneous choir, so did several ice-cream and lemonade venders, while the congregation enjoyed itself hugely.

About 1 O'clock, the steamer *City of Baltimore* was seen steaming head on for the excursionists. Then confusion reigned, and for a stranger would have imagined from the outcry which broke forth, the rushings to and fro, the rubbing of eyes, the wide-by-gone countenances of one and all, that at least the *Alabama* was upon them, while possible death was before them.

When the vessels neared, a life-boat was lowered with Mr. BEECHER and one or two others in it, and he having said a somewhat public farewell to his children was rowed to the *Baltimore*.

Flags dipped, the band played, the people cheered and cried alternately, Mr. BEECHER waved his hat and everything was hurriedly exchanged.

Having reached the side of the *Baltimore* Mr. BEECHER was cordially greeted by Capt. McGREGOR, while the passengers gave him three cheers, after which he was conducted by the Captain to the wheel-house where he saw the hundred chosen females of his people and reciprocated in kind.

Thus we saw him go with hat in one hand and eye-applied opera-glass in the other.

The return trip was identical with the outward. To the Committee, Messrs. DRAKE, MOORE, and BEAN, too much credit cannot be given for the absolute perfection of their management. Courtesy and enjoyment were secured by efficiency and courtesy.

Happily no "orations" were delivered, although several Divines and other minute-men were on hand, but all things went off smoothly, unpretentiously and enjoyably to all concerned. To Mr. BEECHER it was peculiarly gratifying as an evidence of his people's love; to the people it was eminently delightful, as it afforded them an opportunity of testifying personally their regard for their pastor.

Dr. JOHN H. RAYNOLD, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic, went out in the *Baltimore* with Mr. BEECHER, and with him will travel through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium.

Mr. BEECHER'S pulpit will be supplied by Rev. Dr. STORRS and other clergymen during his absence, which will extend through the months of June, July, August and September.

Rare for Fruit Pictures Next Week.

WEVERIA, fruit itself, which is perishable, are good specimens of fruit, which are imperishable. We can look upon them, although "forbidden fruit" to the palate, and enjoy the luscious representation of the eastern Hesperides when the gifts of PEMONA are but produced to perishing into bed, or lying in invisible dust upon the soil. Good pictures of fruit and flowers, of fruit, and the works of HAIN, WEVERIA and others do not go far from the coast before they are appropriated. The latter artist has been hard at work, in the retirement of his studio, all Winter, preparing a pleasant little surprise in the shape of a collection soon to be offered for sale, by Mr. LEDE, at SAMPSON'S, in Broadway. This collection is unique, consisting almost wholly of fruit and flower pieces. Artistically of the finest, and the effect of the pictures, now hanging in their new golden frames at SAMPSON'S, is temptingly beautiful. WEVERIA copies only from nature. He is a genuine lover of POMONA'S gifts, and knows the "points" of a Bartlett pear, a Newtown pippin, or a bunch of Isabellas, as well as his great countryman, PARMENTIER, knew the points of a peach. The pictures now offered for sale are fresh from the artist's easel, and have not been seen before in public. They are mostly of cabinet size—just large enough to adorn the dining-room, and hang between large landscapes or cattle-pieces, as delicious companions in the drawing-room. The collection embraces fruit of all kinds, grouped and clustered as the artist knows so well how to depict them. The peaches, alone of lying with white and purple grapes, the apples in baskets or fairly rolling out of the canvas, the water and musk melons, pears, blackberries, currants and strawberries have a look which the eye cannot contemplate without moistening the mouth in sympathy with pentamed desire.

WEVERIA, we understand, offers his pictures at auction, in order to enable him to leave for his home in Europe; so that it is extremely doubtful if an opportunity like the present will ever again be presented.

The pictures may be seen for a few days before the sale at SAMPSON'S, in Broadway, near Ninth-street.

Recreation for Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let us ask your indulgence while we lay before you something which, in our opinion, is both desirable and necessary for the moral, as well as the physical nature of young men. On the west side of the City, from Canal-street to the Battery, there are many large dry goods houses, some of them importers, who keep open on Saturdays until nearly midnight, during which time, when everybody knows that there is not the slightest occasion for it, as there is no business done after 3 o'clock on that day.

Now, Sir, if the merchants would all close at 6 o'clock on Saturday, it would give many of clerks and others to do their business, instead of doing it on Sunday. Business men are the very men (the principal) who of all others complain most bitterly of a breach of the Sabbath. And yet, how can men work from Monday morning till Saturday night without having a few hours (at least) for recreation?

Yours, respectfully, FOUR CLERKS.

VALLANDIGHAM MEETING IN NEWARK.

Letter of Gov. Parker, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting in favor of VALLANDIGHAM'S course, and in opposition to that of the Government, was held in Military Park, in the City of Newark. There was a pretty good gathering around the stands, if the sentiment and tone be included, otherwise it was a signal failure both in influence and respectability.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. CHARLES MONSERRIE, who nominated JAMES S. WARD, Esq., as President.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. ANDREW S. ROWAN, Judge SQUIER and Mr. YOUNG, after which the meeting terminated.

The following important letter from Gov. PARKER, of the State of New-Jersey, was read:

LETTER OF GOV. PARKER.

TRENTON, Friday, May 23, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Official engagements will not permit me to be at Newark to-morrow.

My views upon the subject of arbitrary and illegal arrests have, I believe, been fully and emphatically expressed. Subsequent events have confirmed and strengthened them.

The recent arrest of a citizen of Ohio by military authority, and his trial and sentence by a Military Court, were arbitrary and illegal acts. The whole proceeding was wrong in principle and dangerous in its tendency.

The question is not, whether the sentiments expressed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in relation to the War and its prosecution were right or wrong, or whether by the expression of those sentiments he became amenable to the law. The great question is, whether the tribunal that assumed to arraign him and dispose of his personal liberty was a lawful tribunal, having jurisdiction of the alleged offence—or, in other words, whether in a State occupied by hostile armies, where martial law does not exist, and where the Courts are in undisturbed operation a citizen not connected with the military or naval service can lawfully be seized, tried, and sentenced by the strong arm of military power, for an offence cognizable only by a civil Court of competent jurisdiction, and exiled from his home.

They who differ from the sentiments expressed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and they who agree with him, are equally interested in the question. If the right of trial by a jury of his peers in open court, in the presence of his accuser, shall be taken from the citizen, and for it shall be substituted the ex parte examination of a secret Court-martial, then indeed we will live under military despotism, and the vaunted liberty be but a mockery.

The people have the right to discuss the measures and men of public policy. Without free discussion a Republican Government cannot long exist. They who are in authority are the servants of the people, and should encourage rather than repress the free expression of opinion. Otherwise the Government cannot truly represent the people. The language of Mr. WEBSTER expresses my sentiments upon the rights of free discussion better than any form of words of my own, and I therefore shall adopt his language: "It is the constant and indubitable privilege of those who are to be governed to inquire into the merits of public men. It is not to be drawn into question or controversy. It is no undoubted or the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it becomes a public duty, and it is the last duty I shall ever think of abandoning, or any constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise at all times."

This is the crisis of the nation's life. Let no man wait to hear this question in terms more personal or partisan made. Let all men of all parties make common the cause to which allusion has been made.

This is the time for the exercise of a lofty patriotism. It is our duty to transmit to posterity the free institutions bequeathed by our fathers. While maintaining the right let us be calm and dispassionate. Let no wrong drive us from the path of duty. Let us observe every requirement of law.

The patriots of the people now being made in every loyal State should not be mistaken for efforts to embarrass those who administer the Government. They proceed from no such motive. The people are loyal to the Government. They have proved it by their acts, and are prepared to make still greater sacrifices to sustain the Republic and maintain the unity and integrity of the Government. They love the Union and will not consent to its dissolution. They are not fault-finders. They make no factious opposition. They have been deterred from duty did not complain in regard to modern unnecessary immaterial; but the question now agitating the public mind is a vital one, lying at the foundation of government, and they would be degenerate and unworthy their lineage did they not protest. The Union would be of little value if in rendering it we lose our liberty.

Yours, respectfully, JOEL PARKER.

To F. W. LEONARD, Esq., and others, Committee.

Commencement at the Cooper Union.

After devoting two evenings very agreeably to the exhibition of the productions of the pupils of the School of Design, the Trustees of the Cooper Union, last night, concluded their Commencement proceedings with a musical entertainment and other interesting exercises that filled the large hall of the Institute with an appreciative audience. The proceedings were inaugurated by the invocation of the Divine blessing. Following this came the musical part of the programme, consisting of well-selected and agreeable choruses, solos, duetts, &c., by the class of Mr. GEO. F. BENEDICT. These sweet sounds having duly gratified the listeners, the next step in the order of exercises was the reading of the annual report of the Institution. This was done by ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq., and it presented a very favorable showing.

Commencing with an explanation of the design of the Union, viz., the advancement of the working classes in science and art, the report gave the total receipts for the fiscal year, from rent of stores and offices, the sum of $19,453 52, while the expenditures were $19,276 50. Since the close of the fiscal year $6,000 has been received as a legacy from the estate of the late ROBERT C. GRAHAM, and $5,000 from Mr. PETER COOPER, to cover the expense of remodeling the large hall for popular meetings.

The number of pupils who entered during the past year was 1,062, of whom 670 remained at the end of the term. Instruction has been given at night to mechanics in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, natural philosophy, theoretical mechanics, architectural, mechanical and free-hand drawing, phonography and vocal music.

The School of Design for Women has had 323 pupils during the year, of whom 180 were from 19 each pupils of last year, of 67 were beginners, and 23 engravers. Much regret is expressed that the efficient Superintendent, Mrs. FIELD, has been compelled to resign in consequence of a chronic affection of the eyes.

The reading-room has had 194,000 visitors during the year. It has been supplied with 25 daily papers, 60 weekly, 167 monthlies and quarterlies, and a very large collection of serial literature, besides being particularly rich in foreign journals. The library contains 4,000 volumes, and the trustees are requested to increase this number by donations. The picture gallery has had 175,000 visitors, being double that of last year. To the collection Archbishop HUGHES has recently made a valuable addition by a present of 73 pictures illustrating the frescoes of the Vatican.

During the Winter, 400 lectures have been delivered on the "Science of Government," four on "Political Economy" and ten on the American Revolution. The trustees expect to make the course still more comprehensive, and intend also to enlarge the night-classes of the Music Department.

Many instances are recorded of the advantages that the pupils have derived from their instruction in the institution. One is now Chief Engineer of one of the Monitors; 3 are second Assistant Engineers, and 2 third Assistants in the Navy. Another, who knew nothing of chemistry entering in the class, after a short course of study had invented a composition for deodorizing matches which he had sold for $4,000 in cash.

The proceedings closed with the award of certificates to the deserving pupils in each class, and the presentation of $604 in premiums to the most excellent in the several branches.

The following young ladies, members of the School of Design, were presented with diplomas:

Miss S. Townsend, Miss E. M. Barstow,
Miss A. C. Cozzi, Miss J. L. Sanger,
Miss C. Ward, Miss H. M. Phillips,
Miss J. Curtis.

The Explosion in Cherry-street.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

TERENCE LARKIN, one of the victims of the explosion which occurred at WILSON'S bakery in Cherry-street on Thursday afternoon, died that evening, at the New-York Hospital. The readers of the TIMES will remember that there were six men burned at the time of the explosion; three of them so seriously that no hopes were entertained of their recovery when taken to the Hospital. At a late hour last evening, OWEN LARKIN and Mr. HEMMINGWAY were not expected to survive until to-day.

Coroner NAUMANN has been notified, and will hold an inquest upon the body of TERENCE LARKIN at the Seventh Ward Station-house to-day at 11 o'clock, when the cause of the explosion will be fully investigated. Mr. WILSON, the proprietor of the establishment, states that the accident was caused by the damper of some of the ovens having been closed too tight, and that the gas generated by the heat was so much confined that when a vent was made by the opening of an oven door, the gas and flames burst out with great force, burning all the workmen who were in the vicinity. The damage done to the buildings was trifling.

Trial Trip of the New Steamer George T. Olyphant.

A party representing the mercantile and shipping interest of the City assembled on Wednesday last on board of the new steamer *George T. Olyphant*, on the occasion of her trial-trip. This boat was built at Staten Island by Mr. WILLIAM SAPPS, and is a fine specimen of a fast and well-modeled craft. She is intended to run between this City and Troy, she is 250 feet long by 40 feet in breadth, and carries 1,500 tons. Her cabins are painted in white and gold. Dinner was served on board while the steamer was in motion, and Professor PELLIGRINI, by his accompanied and vocal music, added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. After a short run down the Bay the steamer went down as far as the Narrows, and returning, went up the river to Weehawken, where the party landed. During the trip speeches were made, sentiments given, and a very pleasant time spent generally.

Arrested by the Provost-Marshal's Guard.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Yesterday afternoon, a guard, acting under the authority of Marshal ESSANDE, of the Fourth District, arrested HENRY MCCLOSKEY, WILLIAM BARCLAY, GEORGE NASH, MICHAEL HOLLY, MORRISSEY MCGUIRE, and four others, in a saloon adjoining the Bowery Theatre. The facts involved in this arrest, which have been gathered after diligent inquiry from parties of veracity, are these: On Thursday the Provost-Marshal's Guard learned that there was a deserter at No. 44 Bowery. Thither they went to arrest him, and their guide the artist; but before they had passed out of the saloon, a party of roughs fell upon them and rescued their prisoner, without whom they were compelled to retire and report to their superior officer their inability to complete the arrest. Likewise, that the crowd that stood at the bar betokened threatened them, and swore that no United States officer should arrest a deserter there, nor should any enrolling officer secure a name in that house. On Friday they awaited instructions, and yesterday afternoon they were sent to the saloon under orders to arrest any deserter that they might find. An enrolling officer was sent with them, and it was under his duty to enroll the names of all persons whom he might find in the place.

The guard, twenty-four in number, surrounded the saloon the man they sought. The enrolling officer then asked the landlord and his clerk to give him their names for enrollment, and they readily complied with his request. But a number of bystanders, who said they did not belong there, officiously and superfluously declared that no one should enroll their names, and asserted that it might be unsafe to make the attempt. The enrolling officer, paying no attention to this bravado went forward in obedience to the commands of his Superior, and in a very brief time taught them that his duty was imperative and his power ample. Thereupon they rendered facilitate issues. But, unlucky for them, the Provost-Marshal's detectives knew some of their number too well. They recognized some men of the City. The Sergeant went down as far as the Narrows, and returning, went up the river to Weehawken, where the party landed. During the trip speeches were made, sentiments given, and a very pleasant time spent generally.

Reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteer Regiments.

A meeting of the Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the above regiments was held at the Astor House last evening. During the day the Committee conferred with Gens. SARGENT and HALL, and received from these officers the assurance that they would make suitable arrangements in regard to the military display on the occasion of the arrival of the two regiments. The following programme was agreed upon for the procession: Military escort under command of Gen. HALL, officers from different regiments, the veteran Scott Life Guard, Brig.-Gen. WARD and Staff with infantry, Col. BRIDGE and wounded officers of the Thirty-eighth in open carriages, the Thirty-eighth regiment, the Common Council, the Committee, Gen. HAYMAN and Staff, Capt. JAS. R. O'BEIRNE and Capt. McGUIRE, the Thirty-seventh regiment, section of battery, Fire Department, civic societies.

The wounded and disabled of the above regiments are requested to report to Capt. WARDER, No. 176 West Thirteenth-street, or to Capt. O'BEIRNE, at the Astor House, by Monday, June 1.

The municipal authorities, in conjunction with the personal friends of the regiments, will, on their arrival next Tuesday or Wednesday, extend to them a cordial welcome. In the evening they will be entertained with a banquet.

A Letter-Carrier Committed for Robbing Letters.

U. S. Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, committed THOS. VAN CORT, a letter-carrier, for trial, on a charge of stealing money from letters. VAN CORT was arrested about two weeks ago, and had an examination before the Commissioner on Monday last, District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH appearing on behalf of the Government. Complaints have been made for a long time past of the non-receipt of letters containing money which were directed to the upper part of the City, between Twelfth and Twentieth streets, on the east side of the town. Mr. GAYNOR, special agent of the Post-office, was deputed to ferret out the mystery, and by means of a decoy letter containing marked bills, he was enabled to trace the robberies to VAN CORT, who had in his possession when arrested one of the marked bills. He had been employed as carrier about a year and a half.

Consequences of Resisting the Enrolling Officers.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, the man who was arrested on Tuesday last for resisting the enrolling officer in the performance of his duty, had an examination before United States Commissioner SILVERA, yesterday, and was held for trial in $600 bail. GAFFNEY keeps an auction store on the corner of Madison and Chatham streets, and when the enrolling officer (E. A. SUMMERCOMB) went into his place to enroll his name, GAFFNEY refused to answer any questions, and forcibly ejected the enrolling officer from his store. It was claimed in his behalf, on the examination, that he was intoxicated at the time, but this, of course, was not held to be any excuse for his conduct. Several other persons have been arrested, within a day or two past, for the same offence with which GAFFNEY is charged, and they will probably be disposed of in the same way.

The Central Park Music.

The shower of yesterday afternoon aided, rather than injured the success of the Central Park Concert. The dust was nicely laid, and the walks and drives were rendered far more agreeable to pedestrians and equestrians than they would otherwise have been. The music was delicious, the air balmy, the weather delightfully cool, the crowd joyous and fashionable, the youngsters delighted, the hack-drivers dito. In fact, all nature smiled, and so did those who knew their way to the adjoining restaurants.

View in Saturday concerts and cures.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RAILROAD POLICE.—The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed an act empowering the Governor to appoint policemen on railways, on the application of the proper officers of the respective Companies. The salaries and other expenses are to be paid by those parties who make the application. The bill was prepared by Mr. HOOK MARSHALL, a detective on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the passage of the law was mainly due to his exertions. Thus far as it was passed, gives the same power to the policemen on the several railroads of this State as is granted to the police of the towns, cities, and villages through which the roads pass, thus enabling them to make arrests for crime in any county throughout the line of the roads. The law has just been put into operation upon the New-York and Erie, the New-York Central and the Hudson River Railroads, and thus far is fully justified by its adoption. The traveling public will hereafter feel more secure from the outrages of thieves and pickpockets while journeying by railroad through the State of New-York.

DEATH FROM BEING SCALDED IN AN AFFRAY.—A butcher named CHRISTIAN REPP, doing business at the corner of North Moore and Greenwich streets, died, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a wound in the abdomen. The deceased became involved in a quarrel with two men named PETER KELLY and STEPHEN MAHER, on the night of the 21st inst., during which he received the fatal wound. Coroner WILSON, it will be remembered, held an post-mortem examination in the case some days ago, at which occasion the deceased testified that he was attacked by the two men above named, and that one of them (which he could not tell) inflicted the fatal wounds. The affray commenced in a grocery store opposite the residence of the deceased. Coroner WILSON will hold an inquest on the body to-day, at the dead-house of the New-York Hospital.

SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.—The ladies of New-York interested in the cause of Poland, had a meeting yesterday at the school-house of the Transfiguration Church, No. 1 East Twenty-ninth street. After another very explanation of the object of the association, they took the name of the "Ladies' Polish Aid Society," and then proceeded to elect temporary officers as follows: President, Mrs. MARIA WALKER; Corr. Sec., Mrs. EUGENIA [illegible]; Rec. Sec., Mrs. H. H. [illegible]; Treasurer, Mrs. [illegible]. The society then adjourned to meet at the Institute, Room No. 34.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following appointments and resignations were made in the Police Department during the past week: Appointments—Horace Darrin to the First Precinct; George Wilson and John McEvoy, Third; Thomas Little and Thos. Cunningham, to the Fifth; Michael Magner, to the Sixth, and John Dwyer to the Seventh. Resignations—James McNally, of the Seventh; Lot Miller, Twenty-fourth, and John W. Curtis, of the Forty-second.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 20, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 13	141	98	239
Admitted to May 20	26	18	44
Discharged, cured or relieved	29	16	45
Died	2	1	3
Remaining at date	136	99	235

Males, 200; females, 35.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

More about Their Depredations on the South American Coast.

The following is the full statement gathered at the Philadelphia Exchange regarding the operations of the rebel privateers, the points of which have already been given by telegraph:

We glean the following accounts in regard to the movements of the Confederate privateers, from Brazilian papers: The French ship *Mathilde*, of Rio de Janeiro 16th April, reports that on the 24 of April, lat. 2 S., lon. 29 West, met a steamer showing Confederate flag, which sent a boat with two officers and eight men on board our ship, examined her papers and retired. The men and officers were badly dressed. One of the French officers afterward said, in conversation with a countryman from the vessel, he learned that two American vessels had been burned a few days previous. The *Mathilde* subsequently saw an American vessel and endeavored to caution her, but without success.

The French bark *Bremenier*, from Bordeaux bound to New-Caledonia, which has already been reported as having landed fifteen sailors at Pernambuco, gives the following narration of affairs: April 23, lat. 4° 29 S., lon. 27° 30' W., saw coming toward us a steamer showing the American flag; she hailed the bark and asked the usual questions, with the answers to which the Captain did not appear to be satisfied, as one people on board the steamer were noticed to be closely observing the movements on board the bark; the behaviour of which in turn was noticed by the officers of the steamer, on whose decks there appeared nothing but confusion, and the mixed appearance of her crew affording grounds for doubting her pacific intentions. The steamer then moved off in another direction, and at 4 P. M. we observed a great light which denoted the burning of a vessel, and which continued till 4 A. M. next day. At daylight saw nothing either of the Corsair or the burning vessel. At 1 P. M., March 24, saw the Corsair again coming toward us; she came up at 4 P. M., under steam and sails, hailed and sent a boat with a party of men with a formal new stipendiate with a verbal order to receive on our vessel fifteen men from American vessels which he had destroyed, we replied that we had no accommodations for so many, neither sufficient food and water, but that we would receive six men; he would not be denied, and sent the whole fifteen, saying, we could easily touch and land them on the Brazilian coast, and that we should not complain, as the day before he had compelled a Danish vessel to receive sixty-four men from them.

Through this source we also here of the destruction of the ship *Commonwealth*, from New-York for San Francisco, though we have no particulars.

The *Sarigoosa*, which arrived at Pernambuco, from Fernando de Noronha, with sixty-two men from six American vessels, destroyed by the *Alabama*, left that island on the 21st of April, at which time the *Alabama* remained there, causing fell to leave a spot which presented such a fine field for prizes. The captain of the *Alabama* went ashore and had an interview with the commander of Noronha; he, the nature of which has not transpired, but they appeared to be upon good terms, the Confederate captain being observed to ride over the island on horseback; the commander also visited the ship, and appeared to make no objection to the course of the corsair, who was furnished with supplies, &c. There were upon the island when the *Sarigoosa* left, forty-four men, besides those she brought away. The prisoners from the *Kate Cory* and *Lafayette* had not been landed. The ship *Louisa Hatch* was burned in the very anchorage of the island. The pirates took from the prisoners all their money, but paid respect to their private property, such as watches, &c. All vessel's papers were taken, sealed and carefully preserved. Out of all the prisoners taken, the *Alabama* succeeded in inducing eleven men to join the vessel.

The authorities, upon hearing of the conduct of the commander of Fernando Noronha, gave her Consul all the satisfaction in their power, and sent a new commander to the Islands, displacing the former one and protesting to the captain of the corsair against his committing further depredations, and also ordering him to leave within a few hours; it is also proper to state that they had no vessels of war or arms at Noronha to enforce their orders. The new commander at the Island is ANTONIO GOMEZ LEAL.

The *Alabama* is supposed to have passed Pernambuco 19th ult., bound south.

The Victims.

The Boston Journal says:

"The ship *Contest*, of New-Bedford, from Shanghai for New-York, had a valuable cargo of teas, &c. She belonged to Messrs. T. & F. B. HATHAWAY, and was insured at $20,000, $10,000 at offices in Boston and fixed for $20,000. Her cargo was only partially owned in that city, upon which there is an insurance there of $10,000. There is also an insurance of $2,500 at the Mercantile Marine office in Boston."

The New-Bedford *Standard* has the following:

"Bark *Lafayette* of this port, Capt. LEWIS, was captured previous to April 20. She sailed from port May 30, 1860, and has been very successful, having taken, up to April 10, the last time she was reported, 500 bbls. sperm oil, 200 bbls. of which and bone shipped home. Her agents are Messrs. L. H. BARTLEY & SON, who valued the bark, with outfits, at $20,000, upon which there is insurance in this city to the amount of $15,000. There is an insurance of $4,000 in Boston upon her outfittings. She was 297 tons burden.

"Brig *Kate Cory*, of Westport, Capt. FLANDERS, was also taken by the rebels in lat. 2 S., lon. 29 W., bound home June 26, 1862, and had been quite successful, having taken 240 bbls. sperm oil up to April 10, when she was in company with bark *Lafayette*, in lat. 10 S., having on board 185 bbls. oil. She was a nearly new vessel of 125 tons, valued, with outfits, at $12,000, and insured in this city for $6,700. Her agent is ALEXANDER H. COZZ, Esq., of Westport.

"Schooner *Kingfisher*, of Fairhaven, is also reported to have been destroyed. She sailed from home July 20, 1861, and was last reported, April 1, 1862, at the Island of Ascension, with 250 bbls. sperm and 10 bbls. whale oil, all told, having sent home 50 bbls. sperm oil. She was of 120 tons burthen, valued at $7,500, and was insured in this city for $4,700, and on outfittings for $7,000. Her agent is C. H. TURNER, Esq., of Fairhaven."

Letter from Gen. Sickles to the Loyal United States Meeting at Utica.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, dated 12th inst., was received at my camp on the 22d. I regret that my duties will prevent me from addressing the assemblage at Utica, on the 27th; and, not having been favored with a copy of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, I can but imperfectly respond to your request for cooperation in this patriotic movement.

It will hardly be necessary for me to assure you of my hearty concurrence in your determination to sustain the Government in its rightful efforts to quell the rebellion, and at all hazards of life and property to preserve the territorial integrity of the American Union, the full authority of the Constitution and the unquestioned supremacy of the National Flag."

Upon the speedy and general accession of the loyal and conservative men of the country to the ranks of the army, the successful and speedy issue of this struggle depends. There are regiments enough in the field, not one-half strong, one regiment averaging about two hundred bayonets, one-fourth of the number required. Within two hundred will make better soldiers in six weeks as all the conscripts put in their ranks than the best drill officers could effect in six months with untrained men.

The American people possess genius, culture, wealth and population—all the elements of power—and yet, if unwilling to sacrifice all they have for the National honor, they cannot long preserve the name and have no claim to the renown of a great nation.

Nothing will contribute more to the martial spirit which the exigencies of the times require than to make the profession of arms the passport of honor to soldiers as well as chiefs. The brave man new returning to their homes, after a long period of faithful and heroic service, should be met everywhere with affectionate welcome and hearty commendation. If disabled by the casualties of service, so that they cannot resume a post Government owes and a generous people should accord to them a preference in all public and private employments, and this consideration should be extended to the bereaved families of the fallen brave.

A martial people, maintaining their own free institutions, will not regard the Conscription act as a harsh method of compelling a service not due; they will rather accept the National enrollment as a just mode of ascertaining the order in which those who enjoy the protection of a good Government shall perform their part in its defence and support.

In all wars, whether waged in the interest of humanity or of ambition, the great substance of nations is upon the poor—those who have only a home to love and a country to serve. Yet in a Republic, neither riches, nor office, nor social position, should furnish any ground for exemption from military service. Every man not exempt for actual disability who, by evasion or fraud, fails to enter the ranks when fairly drafted in pursuit was should be forever ineligible to any post of honor or emolument and all his property [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

—The Charleston *Mercury* of April 22 contains an advertisement inviting proposals for raising the machinery and iron-plating of the Keokuk.

TUNE, MUSIC, SOUND.—Music-Deafness; Color-Blindness; Musical Composition; Jenny Lind, Sonnambulist; Talent to Compose; Orators and Talkers; Cultivation of Music. THE SOCIAL CHAOS—Where to Find a Wife; Relief for the Irish; "Stew-Always"; Phrenology of a Boxer; A Trip to the Lakes. SYNOPSIS—The Law of Inheritance; Causes of Variation; Are We of One Origin; Two Forces Acting on Each Life-Germ; Animals Vary as Much as Men; Instances of Variation; Food, Climate, etc.; Natural Selections; The Spiritual Faculties.

THE CEREBELLUM—Functions Physiologically and Phrenologically Considered; Is the Brain the Organ of the Mind? See *Phrenological Journal*, for June. Ten cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.

A great variety at old prices.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 97 Bowery,
No. 155 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street,
And No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hermann's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

By United States steamer Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. D. B. Morrison, 4th New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. Hankinson, 4th Rhode-Island; Capt. Cicero Clay, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Antony A. Gray, 4th N. H.; Lieut. J. Ellis, 3d New-York Cavalry; Lieut. J. Ryan, Acting Engineer on Steamer Corse, U. S. N.; Lieut. Theodore P. King, Jr.; Lieut. E. P. Johnston, 50th New-York Volunteers; Lieut. Edward Gillon, do.; J. S. Dugan, Chaplain 21st New-York Volunteers; S. J. Sanders, Mrs. O. B. Rundell, Miss R. W. Ketcham, and 200 seamen.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 24—*By steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—B. Fox, Rich Campbell, Charles Gallagher, Miss Gallagher and five children, and servant, Archibald Milloy, D. Neill, Mrs. De Lackie Miller, J. W. Deane, Miss Dashack, Miss Hartnuck, Miss Reynolds, Miss Fricker, Rev. J. C. Pitzens and lady, Miss Pitkins, Miss Seymour, Miss J. K. Lahott, Miss Rathbone, Miss Cox, Miss Anderson, Capt. McDonald, Mr. Hutchinson, J. Winberg, J. Hegeman, Jas. D. Fallmann, Jas. Gordon, J. D. Wharton, wife and two children, Edmund Wright, W. H. Day, Jos. M. Obrien, F. Gonzales, Andrew Craig, Hugh Craig, and son, George Anston, J. Johnston, Jas. Wilson, Edward B. Cozzens, Mrs. Louisa Dyer, Miss E. A. Dyer, Miss J. Dyer, Miss M. Davison, Louis Dyer, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. John Raymond, G. J. Buckmall, W. H. Herbert, J. S. Plummer, Rev. J. H. Heinz, Alexander Bibbiliotti, Pedro Barrister, Juan Olivera, W. F. Parker, J. Palomino, A. Gonzalez, E. Gonzalez, Edwin Baxter, G. Wentzel, J. S. Lang, wife and infant, Miss Bowen, W. Bowen, Jr., Gerard, J. Bowen, Jr., Miss Bowen, Miss Bird and lady, Rev. J. F. Tapscott and wife, Rev. J. F. Smith and wife, R. F. Schneider, C. H. Mathews, Robert Labatt, Miss Sarah Hickory, Miss Hall, E. R. Kelly, Jas. D. Wilson, O. T. Wright, Jas. Ogden, J. Maynard and wife, Mrs. C. Lilly and 2 children, 250 steerage in the steerage. Specie, $27,400 in.

In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg—John Cook, Albert Arnold, Samuel Agnelot, Lermalle Fishorde, Alexander Ferrell, Ferrell, Jr., Jas. Ferrell, Jas. Ferrell, Jr., Jas. Ferrell, Jr., Rosa and three children, A. H. Smith, A. Meyer, F. J. Smith, J. McFarlin and wife, Philip Durgan, J. Ferguson, J. T. Coleing, Jacob Ottle, and others in steerage.

HERALD'S ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 32	Sun sets	7 26
Moon sets	3 32	Moon sets	3 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 57	Gov. Island	4 24
Hell Gate	6 [illegible]		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Nebraska, Menzies, New-Orleans; Pelham, Hoffman, Portland, E. E. Crowell & Co.

Barques Josephine Thompson, Crandlif, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Lucena Frank, French, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Thompson, Havana, Lockman, Hatchett & Co.; Salvor, Motz, Washington, J. Hand.

Ships Republic (Russ.), Schmidt, Bremen, Unkart & Co.; Germania (Brem.), Strucker, Singapore, D. O. &